The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3341. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Rebel Gen. Jo. Johnston Reported to be Mortally Wounded.

GEN. G. W. SMITH IN COMMAND.

Terrible State of Confusion and Uncertainty in Richmond.

Determination of the Rebels to Fight for its Possession.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. HUGER.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

HEADQUARTERS, June 6.

Two deserters, who came in this morning, state that Gen. Jo. Johnston was seriously, if not mortally wounded, through the groin, by a Minié ball, during the late battle. Gen. G. W. Smith is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate the report.

These deserters state that the rebel loss is estimated at ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived who left Richmond yesterday. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in the city excepting those doing guard duty and attending to the sick and wounded, all being compelled to remain outside.

There were no signs of evacuation; but, on the contrary, everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels.

The contraband states, that during the fight of Sunday, the house tops and all elevated positions were crowded with people to witness the battle, every one supporting to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy; but when they saw the rebels running toward the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants have crossed the James River, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.

It is rumored that Gen. Magruder is going to resign, having become disgusted with the rebel military administration.

We are informed that there are no troops between the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

Everything has been very quiet to-day.

Subsequent dispatches confirm the above. Gens. Sumner, Sedgwick, Richardson, Smith, Couch, Kearney, Hooker, Peck, Davis, Lee and Burnes, who were supposed to have been killed in the late battle. Col. Davis was the only one killed. Lee, Couch and Lee are wounded, and Burnes was wounded, as also Gen. Pettigrew. Col. Davis' body will be returned.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

A Graphic Account of the Battle of Hanover.

The Advance of Gen. Porter—Gens. Butterfield and Martindale on the Move—The Enemy's Attack—The Repulse—The Union Troops Retain the Field—The Victory—Who Gained It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GAINES' FARM, HANOVER COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

On the morning of the 27th inst., Gen. Fitz John Porter's old division, now commanded by Gen. Morell, were ordered under arms to march without Knapsacks, carrying nothing but their ammunition and shelter tents. As usual, luck would have it for the flood-gates of Heaven to be opened, and the rain poured down in torrents, rendering the march anything but pleasant, although the prospect of a fight buoyed up the spirits of the men, and incited them to move over the ground as quickly as possible. Taking the road toward Hanover Court-house, the column pushed on some ten or twelve miles. The object of the expedition was to destroy the communication by rail between Richmond and the rebel forces opposite McDowell. A small force of cavalry and light artillery under Gen. Emory preceded the corps, followed by Reynolds's Sharpshooters, and the First, Third and Second Brigades, respectively under the command of Gens. Martindale and Butterfield, and Col. McQuade. For some time the enemy had been observed in this vicinity, and was supposed to be part of the force operating against McDowell. On the 23d inst. the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. Marshall, was detached from Col. Martindale's Brigade, and, with the Connecticut Artillery, Col. Tyler, and Fifth New-York, Col. Warren, were sent forward in this direction, making two reconnoissances. When the head of the column reached a cross-road leading to the Richmond Road, where it forms the road from New-Bridge to Hanover Court-house, Gen. Martindale was left to guard against a flank movement with two regiments of his brigade—the Second Maine, about 600 strong, under Col. Rossers, and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Gove, about 900 men. The Twenty-fifth New-York was detached and sent forward as skirmishers. They proceeded about one mile in advance, when they discovered the enemy posted strongly on the west and left of the road, as well as skirmishers on the right. The Twenty-fifth deployed into the woods on the right, and subsequently threw out two companies on the left side of the road, which advanced against a farm-house where a body of the enemy were posted. They were surrounded, however, and captured. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Savage, and Surgeon Webb were both disabled—the first by a wound in the arm, and the latter through the thigh. Supposing the enemy to have been driven off and retreating toward Fredericksburgh, or the north, Gen. Martindale was ordered to advance by the railroad and form a junction with the main column.

He had deployed two companies of the Twenty-second Massachusetts as skirmishers, supported by the Second Maine, to advance down the Richmond road to the railroad just above Leake's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Two pieces of Easton's Battery were ordered forward to the yard of a farm-house near the edge of the wood. The Second Maine and part of the Twenty-second Massachusetts then tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph.

Easton's Battery, of four pieces, being withdrawn from the railroad, where it had already clashed the guns of the enemy, and caused great damage, in turning a corner switched off the tongue of one of the caissons. During the delay necessary to fix this, the Twenty-second Massachusetts had gone forward with the main column, and Gen. Martindale was left with the Second Maine to cover the artillery. While thus waiting, information was brought from the front that the enemy were advancing. In this dilemma reinforcements were sent for, and the Twenty-fifth New-York were ordered to support him, but before arriving the Forty-fourth New-York came up to the road, and were immediately ordered to support the artillery on the left.

The enemy then appeared, and advanced in line of battle through the yard where the Battery had been placed. They advanced in good order about 200 yards, when two pieces of Capt. Martin's Battery, which were supported by the Forty-fourth New-York on the left, and Second Maine on the right, opened upon them. They then broke, and dispersed toward the woods on our left, while at the same time another force occupied the woods on the right. In this position the Forty-fourth New-York and the Second Maine sustained a murderous fire. The Twenty-fifth were also in action. The enemy had posted himself behind a wicker fence on the right of the Richmond road, and under this cover were subjecting our exposed troops to a galling fire. The force of the enemy consisted of the Second Brigade of North Carolina Militia, under Gen. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch, formerly a Member of Congress from that State. It embraced the following regiments:

Seventh N. C. Vols., Col. Campbell.
Eighteenth N. C. Vols., Col. R. H. Cowan.
Twenty-eighth N. C. Vols., Col. Lane.
Thirty-seventh N. C. Vols., Col. Chas. C. Lee;

and two other regiments, not permanently attached:

Twelfth N. C. Vols., Col. Williams.
Forty-fifth Ga. Vols., Col. Hagerman.

This was the force that Gen. Martindale's small command was compelled to fight. They emerged from behind the corner of the wood, in line of battle, into the open field. They came up in such splendid style that, for a moment, our men were deceived, and thought that it must be our own troops; and the General gave orders not to fire until their flag could be distinctly seen. After sustaining their fire for a long time, the Forty-fourth New-York wavered and fell back, the Twentieth New-York following, having lost their Colonel, Jamison, and Adjutant Houseton, both wounded in the leg. In this strait, Gen. Martindale, by a strong effort, rallied the men, and the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. Cass, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Col. Black, were ordered to push through the woods and cut off their left, while the Fourteenth New-York, Lieut.-Col. Schaeffer, advanced down the road to the relief of the Second Maine, which had stood firmly to their ground until their ammunition was exhausted, and in many instances they had to take cartridges from the boxes of dead and wounded men. Their firmness saved the two pieces of Capt. Martin's Third Massachusetts Battery from capture; and in consideration of the service rendered, Maj. Chaplin, who lost his sword by a rifle ball, has been presented with another by Capt. Martin. The enemy being thus taken in front and rear, became demoralized, and commenced to make off as fast as possible—the only thought being *sauve qui peut*. They were followed up closely by the Ninth Massachusetts, Sixty-second Pennsylvania and Thirteenth New-York, while the shattered and exhausted remnant of Martindale's command were only too glad to throw themselves down to rest.

The ground was covered with rebel dead and wounded, and the prisoners were brought in in squads of ones and twenties. The road between the rebel dead, were strewn with cartridge boxes, haversacks, and everything that could be thrown off to aid them in escaping.

The Twenty-fifth New-York lost about 24 killed, 78 wounded, and 83 captured. The Second Maine had about 6 or 8 killed and over 30 wounded. Our total loss in killed and wounded was probably over 300, while that of the enemy could not fall short of 800 or 1,000. It was truly distressing to observe the poorly-clad, ignorant rebels suffering, mostly all having bad wounds.

We buried at least 150 of their dead on the field, and their wounded were kindly attended by our own surgeons, as much so as if they had been our friends, instead of enemies. One man—a Sergeant in the Thirty-seventh North Carolina—was allowed to remain in the hospital to nurse his son, who was likewise wounded. He expressed his utter abhorrence of the war, and wished that the Union might be restored, but the majority of them had but a very little idea of what the war was about, except that the Yankees were going to take their property from them and free the niggers. They uniformly expressed their surprise and wonder at the unexpectedly kind treatment they received. Perhaps one little incident may serve to show the people of the North under what delusions the people are actually laboring in reference to the character and purposes of the North. As Capt. Mason was riding toward the railroad-crossing he observed a boy advancing out of the woods, followed by some women and children, all waving white flags. The boys advanced timidly, crying all the while, and exclaiming, "Please, Sir, don't drown me—don't drown me!" "Why, my son, nobody will hurt you. Why do you cry?" "Oh, Sir!" exclaimed the woman, "they told us you would cut our throats or drown us," and, grasping his hand, she kissed it. Many of their men lagged behind in this retreat, and gave themselves up rather than serve any longer. They belonged to the force lately occupying Gordonsville, whence they came to protect the railroad at this point. After the battle a force was sent out, under Col. Warren, to destroy the bridge over the South Anna River, near Ashland, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. It was accomplished without opposition, and thus communication by rail or telegraph was completely destroyed between Richmond and the forces operating against Banks and McDowell; and if McDowell would only show some signs of activity, Stonewall Jackson may be completely surrounded and captured. Having accomplished all, and more than was intended, the command bivouacked on the field that night, and returned to camp the next day.

Gen. Martindale acted with coolness and judgment under the most trying circumstances, and exposed to a heavy fire. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Powers, and Aids, Lieuts. Martindale and Davis, likewise acted with coolness and courage. Not having gone forward with more than a day's rations, the men were soon in want of food, and Gen. McClellan paid a deserved compliment to Capt. Percy B. Spear for sending forward stores over the muddy roads without waiting for orders.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

This regiment was formerly commanded by Col. Jameson, under whom they fought gallantly at Bull Run. Col. Jameson was subsequently made Brigadier-General, and Col. Charles W. Roberts, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, now commands what is left of them. He is a daring, intrepid, and prudent officer, and his men all love him, and would follow him in any danger. Upon one occasion, at the siege of Yorktown, while he was field officer of the trenches, the sharpshooters lost one of their men at the chimney—an exposed position outside our intrenchments, and quite near the rebel rifle-pits. It was reported that his command had thrown down their shovels and spades. Knowing this to be false, he sought out the author, and, in broad daylight, made him creep out toward where the dead body lay, to observe where the enemy were posted, and learn the exact spot where the rifle-pits were to be dug. He solicited and obtained permission for his men to go out that night, and within a few yards of the rebel rifle-pits, he commenced and finished before day the largest-sized rifle-pits ever dug around Yorktown, and nearer than the sharpshooters would go. The officers and men are all of the same stuff, and if they suffered, in common with others, from the disaster of Bull Run, they gloriously redeemed it at Hanover. The Lieutenant-Colonel (Varney) was sick, and unable to go into action. The regiment does not now number over four hundred and fifty, and means should be immediately taken to recruit it to the proper standard.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was formerly commanded by Col. Kreiman, now member of Congress from New-York City. He was removed from the command, and Maj. Chas. A. Johnson, of the Seventeenth New-York, appointed Colonel. He succeeded in transforming what before was a dangerous armed mob of men, into one of the best in the service. They were noted as being the most orderly, most cleanly, and most soldierly-looking soldiers in the whole division. Although the men were all adherents of Kreiman, and were much incensed at his removal, yet they soon learned to love and respect Col. Johnson. While the division was halting on the road, we all saw Martindale riding down with a request for Gen. Martindale to send forward his best regiment to throw out as skirmishers. The General replied, "I have no best regiment in my command, they are all alike." Then turning to Johnson, and smiling, he said, "Johnson I guess you had better go ahead." He did so, and the result shows how well he did it. The fire they were exposed to, but not a man flinched. Early in the day, Lieut.-Col. Savage was disabled by a ball through his arm, and the surgeon, Dr. Webb, through his thigh. Later, the only remaining field-officer, Col. Johnson, was shot while cheering on his men. The same ball passed through his leg and killed his horse; a large white animal and big target for them to fire at. It was rash for him to ride. Adj't Hutchinson was also wounded in the groin. The regiment is reduced now down to about 300 men, and should be either filled up or consolidated with the Thirteenth New-York, another small regiment. Capt. McMahan was killed, also three Lieutenants.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment, Senator Wilson's, and now under command of Col. Jesse A. Gove, also took part in the fight, and although losing very few men, were under fire, and through the information obtained by his reconnoissance, Col. Gove was enabled to place Gen. Martindale's pieces in a position to shell the train of cars, loaded with troops, below Hanover Court-house. It is the largest regiment in the brigade, and the rest of the command felt somewhat annoyed at being accidentally deprived of it during the action.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded—Names of Rebel Prisoners.

The following names of the killed and wounded in the battle of Hanover Court-house are in addition to those already published:

SECOND REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. C. W. Tilden, Co. E—wounded slightly.
Sergeant Simeon G. Murch, Co. B—died of wounds.
F. L. Nickerson, Co. E—killed.
Sergeant E. F. Smart, Co. E—killed.
David Dyer, Co. I—killed.
Crawford S. Ellis, Co. E—wounded seriously.
Samuel W. Dawe, Co. E—wounded seriously.
Benj. Grims, Co. E—wounded slightly.
W. B. Harkell, Co. D—wounded slightly.
Corporal A. J. Snow, Co. C—wounded slightly.
Joseph Philbrook, Co. G—wounded slightly.
Isaac Berry, Co. F—wounded mortally.
Asa Wilson, Co. F—wounded slightly.
Walter P. Hamasett, Co. H—wounded slightly.
Michael Hogan, Co. I—wounded slightly.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Sergeant A. B. Tinkham, Co. A—left arm, severe.
Corporal J. M. Siger, Co. A—head, severe.
Corporal R. M. Skillen, Co. A—head, slight.
Private [illegible] McCutcheon, Co. A—leg, slight.
Private [illegible] M. Anthony, Co. A—leg, slight.
Private Jas. E. Cook, Co. B—hand, slight.
Private Horace A. Smith, Co. C—severe.
Sergeant Thomas A. Smith, Co. C—severe.
Private Moses Bowman, Co. C—right leg.
Private Sam. McCormick, Co. C—left wrist.
Private Eugene Partridge, Co. C—left leg, slight.
Private D. Cannady, Co. C—left leg, dangerously.
Private Ransford Densmore, Co. E—severe.
Private G. D. Banks; Co. E—left arm, amputated.
Private John H. Leonard, Co. E.
Private Thomas R. Depuy, Co. E.
Corporal Sam. W. Chandler, Co. F—severe.
Private Wm. C. Roberts, Co. F—severe.
Private Jas. Daleharty, Co. F—severe.
Private Lewis J. Leland, Co. F—severe.
Private Elisha Babcock, Co. F—slight.
Private Wm. Carey, Co. F—slight.
Private Philip Ostrander, Co. F—slight.
Sergt. Anthony G. Graver, Co. I—slight.
Corp. John B. Holt, Co. G—slight.
A. M. Grimm, Co. G—slight.
John Thrall, Co. G—slight.
George V. Hill, Co. G—slight.
Garret Dack, Co. G—severe.
Addison Barnes, Co. G—slight.
Seward Brooks, Co. G—severe.
Jonas Evans—Co. G—slight.
Corp. J. Harris, Co. H—breast, severe.
W. Morse, Co. H—head.
T. H. Hickok, Co. H—head.
C. H. Blair, Co. H—breast.
K. A. Muncy, Co. H—thigh.
W. J. Daily, Co. H—leg.
F. C. Price, Co. I—abdomen, slight.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

C. W. Lewis, Co. B—missing.
A. F. Kemp, Co. B—missing.
G. K. Jordan, Co. B—missing.
Richard Gurry, Co. E—missing.
Torrey Peabody, Co. G—missing.
G. Bodwell, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. Smith, Co. E, missing.
T. O. Wood, Co. E—missing.

(The missing have all turned up since the report was sent in.)

REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The following is a list of the prisoners taken by the Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. V., commanded by Col. E. G. Marshall, May 27, 1862, in the battle at Hanover Court-house, Va. Those not otherwise designated are privates:

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

D. K. Sutherland,	H. Stotten,
Richard Tindall,	David Pate,
Daniel S. Lee,	Lewis Fanson,
Wm. McCafty,	Serg't. B. Springfield,
James Maipins,	C. N. Throwell,
George Maipins,	G. A. Garvis,
Isham Bridd,	Chester Swindell,
A. B. Lamster,	Corporal E. Springfield,
H. B. Anderson,	James Whitted,
Nash Jackson,	J. P. McNair,
W. Maipins,	E. Norbin,
Wm. Walsh,	W. H. Nelson,
Wm. H. H. Raddick,	M. McDaffy,
Alvah Lawson,	G. G. Martin,
John Hunnicutt,	G. G. Martin,
N. McNeal Smith,	E. Bright,
Henry Todd,	Chas. Planner,
E. Otman,	J. Barnes.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Surgeon J. F. Schaffner,	J. R. Guy.
John Fulton,	John Emery,
Alexander Holland,	W. J. Mitchell,
Martin Brown,	J. Cannon,
J. H. Ward,	W. N. Barnhard,
D. J. Sterling,	J. M. Murphy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Samuel Bartholomew, Wm. Conner,
E. McCrowden.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Isham Jones,	John Higginson,
James Neil,	Jacob Eldreth,
	David Eldreth.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

J. P. Gaultney,	J. H. Hartsell,
Thos. Johnson,	Wm. Maxwell,
Archa Gallagher,	D. Barlocker,
Francis Dunlinger,	J. S. Cassel,
	C. Hegler.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

G. W. Hiatt.

LIST OF WOUNDED PRISONERS.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Lieut. G. A. Johnson,	B. S. Sitchland,
Henry Gaskins,	J. F. McLaste,
James Thomas,	James Cremarice,
	G. W. Weeks.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

B. Wilkison,	W. R. Wood,
C. A. Warren,	C. N. Hedgbeth,
T. F. Robinson,	J. J. Shaw,
B. F. Robertson,	John A. Hawley,
	Jas. H. Denton.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

John Kelso. P. T. Register.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Chas. Adams,	John Ward.

LATHAM'S ARTILLERY.

W. Smith,	L. Burgess.

Three privates, name not known.

Total, 81 prisoners, 94 stand of arms and 66 equipments, were also captured.

Rebels of the Battle of Fair Oaks—A Medical Rebel—Lowe's Balloon and the Telegraph—The Herald's Correspondence—Incidents and Casualties.

On Gaines' Farm, near New Bridge, Hanover Co., Va., Sunday, June 1, 1862.

We retired to rest last evening, anticipating a quiet day's rest on the coming Sabbath; but, alas! for human expectations. "Man proposes, but God disposes." It was thought by many that Gen. McClellan would be loath to commence a battle on that holy day, more particularly since, whether by accident or ordinance, most of those fought upon that day have been disastrous to the assailants. The precedents of Bull Run and Shiloh have caused many, not superstitious, to be averse to it, and among the privates it has certainly produced a decided indisposition to be the attacking party. I heard many of them conversing about it, as they lay to-day resting on the ground, awaiting the completion of a bridge to cross the Chickahominy.

DR. GAINES' HOUSE.

This gentleman, Dr. Gaines, upon whose farm our division is encamped, still adheres to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. His house is one of the finest, both in its exterior, as well as interior decorations, that I have yet seen since I landed at Fortress Monroe last April, although I learn from Col. Marshall that the country above the Pamunkey River abounds in handsome brick farm-houses, with barns, &c., to correspond. Notwithstanding Dr. Gaines' rebel proclivities, his farm has the honor of being made the camp-ground of our division, and from the top of the hill to the right of the rear of his house we lay upon our arms awaiting the anxiously expected moment to cross. It would be very interesting to your readers, as well as pleasant to me, to describe in what order we were drawn up, but being tied by the conditions of the War Department, I must forbear.

LOWE'S BALLOON.

Prof. Lowe and his camp is located in the wheat field in front of Dr. Gaines' house, and it must be very annoying to the rebel sensibilities of the aforesaid Gaines, to see him mount into the air every time the rebels beat the long roll, or make dispositions anticipatory of an engagement, not to say anything whatever of the destruction of his beautiful field of finely growing grain.

AIR LINE TELEGRAPH.

To-day, for instance, Prof. Lowe made an ascension with a telegraph wire attached, carrying along with him a battery and operator. From his altitude, no rebel shell could reach him, and he transmitted uninterruptedly the different movements of the enemy to headquarters much faster than the enemy could accomplish them. Patrick Henry, I believe it was, who said, "We must make use of those means which God and Nature has placed in our hands." We are doing it.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE.

All day before, the most contradictory and horrible stories were circulating throughout the camp about the fighting on the left. The musketry firing was terrific, keeping up an almost uninterrupted and terrible roar, so that all stories were easily devoured. Yesterday, during the progress of the engagement on the left, a battery (Carlisle's) was brought forward on the hill near Dr. Gaines' house, to endeavor to divert their fire, or distract their attention. No reply was elicited, however, although batteries were reported to be posted on the hill opposite.

ORDERS, MARCH.

This morning the whole division was marched out of camp at daylight, and came to a stand-still upon the hill already described. I rode forward to learn the reason, and found that the recent heavy rains had so swelled the Chickahominy River and adjacent marsh that the calculations for a bridge of 30 feet was necessarily changed to one of nearly half a mile; hence the delay in crossing.

BACK TO CAMP.

Leaving a regiment to guard the bridge, together with several batteries placed in advantageous positions, the division returned to camp.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

If ever the *Herald* correspondent makes his appearance in this division again, he will stand in great personal risk of being gently accelerated "outside the limits" with a first-class application of shoe-leather. His report of the battle of Hanover is merely a tissue of absurdities and untruths from beginning to end, and as he left that same evening for New-York he must have written it on the boat from the White House or Old Point, from the hearsay statements of those not in the engagement at all. The very regiment which distinguished itself above all others was not so much as even mentioned—the Second Maine, Col. Roberts. They stood the brunt of a heavy cross fire, and, as I have already stated, sustained the severest part of the engagement for one hour and a half without falling back; indeed, at one time their rifles were muzzle to muzzle with the rebels posted behind the wicker fence. Again, his map is full of glaring inconsistencies, and the bridge destroyed by our troops was over the South Anna River, and not the Pamunkey. In short, the general theme among the different regiments engaged in the fight to-day, was the glaring errors of the *Herald*, and threats to deal out summary punishment to the next *Herald* correspondent that showed his face in their camps.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

I have already stated that this fine regiment, now commanded by Col. E. G. Marshall, (Captain Sixth Infantry, U. S. A.,) was temporarily detached from Gen. Martindale's Brigade, and sent forward in this direction for reconnoitering purposes. The Fifth New-York Zouaves, Col Warren, and First Connecticut Artillery, Col. Tyler, accompanied them, all under command of Col. Warren himself, an old army officer, distinguished by his explorations on the Plains. He reports that the valley of the Pamunkey is almost a Paradise. The green fields of waving grain being so luxuriant that he was induced to inquire how long the ground was run without change and was astonished to find that once in six years was the reply. The houses are built of brick and barns of the most substantial character. Upon one occasion he encamped in a clover-field, and as was very natural, under the circumstances, the horses being in clover, lost no time in taking advantage of it. The gentlemanly proprietor of the clover-field having made serious remonstrance without effect, at last demanded payment therefor, when the following very brief and satisfactory colloquy ensued:

Proprietor—Col. Marshall, I believe?

Col. M.—You believe right, Sir.

Proprietor—Well, Colonel, you have trampled down my clover field and completely destroyed it. Do you intend paying for it?

Col. M.—Well, Sir! are you loyal?

Proprietor—Yes, Sir!

Col. M.—Are you willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States?

Proprietor—No, Sir.

Col. M.—Then get Jeff. Davis to pay you, and get out of my tent you infernal traitor.

He made his exit a wiser, if not a better, man, satisfied, no doubt, that he had acted very foolishly in not taking the oath and getting a few green-backs in exchange for the wear and tear of his rebel conscience. The Thirteenth came into the fight on the 27th, after a tedious march of fifteen miles, at the close of the hard fighting, and relieving those who had been at it all day, joined in with the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. Cass, in pursuit of the enemy. Col. Marshall turned over to Gen. Porter ninety-one prisoners. To Col. Barnes, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, who relieved him on the morning of the 28th, he also turned in eighty-four stand of arms and fifty-five sets of accoutrements; and to Dr. Lyman three chests of medical stores. He found on the field, and acquired 127 dead and wounded rebels, one of them supposed to be a Colonel, from the fact that he was partly covered by his dead horse. His coat was gray, with black velvet trimmings upon the ends of the sleeves, running to a point, and on either side of his collar were three velvet stars. This is supposed to be Col. Chas. C. Lee. They buried on the field 22 of the Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, 2 of the Twenty-fifth New-York, 16 rebels near the hospital, and 12 to 20 in the woods.

LIST OF CASUALTIES, THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Private Joseph Schaller, Co. C, mortally.
Private Chester Vantuna, Co. F, severely.
Private Daniel Cook, Co. B, severely.
Private John Wolfe, Co. I, (rebel.)
Private Myron H. Reazley, Co. G, slightly.
Private Charles Odell, Co. B, slightly.
Private Wm. Hazzle, Co. B, slightly.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

John Washington, an Aid on Gen. Johnston's Staff, while carrying a message through the woods, unnecessarily rode into our lines. On his person was found a book containing a complete list of our army, its divisions, corps, regiments and officers, together with its disposition before Richmond. Where is Beauregard? Did the newspapers furnish this information to the enemy? To think so would be the veriest absurdity. If this was the object sought in assailing the Press, this capture proves that the rebels have other and more reliable means of obtaining their information than by collating it from a host of newspapers, which, by the way, it would be impossible for them to receive. This Mr. Washington was a Cadet at West Point, and only graduated last year. Fortunately, on his person, and in the same book which contained the disposition and number of our forces, was as full and complete a statement of the rebel force now under Gen. Johnston, and its disposition likewise. I do not know whether it may be considered contraband to reveal this fact, but I presume the enemy was aware of the fact that he carried this on his person.

TRAV.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

The following are the names of some of the killed and wounded of Gen. Hitzelman's Division, in the great battle before Richmond.

Sergeant R. L. Atherton, 10th Mass.—arm, severely.
Private Jno. E. Atwood, 10th Mass.—ankle, slightly.
James Anderson, Co. B, 81st New-York—right leg, not serious.
John Anderson, Co. H, 1st Long Island.
Richard Atkinson, Co. F, 90th New-York—kick, superficial, not serious.
Corporal Wm. Atherton, Co. G, 10th Mass.—arm and thigh, seriously.
Peter Avillier, Co. F, 54th N.Y.—head, not serious.
Foster Binnt, Co. G, 1st Long Island—chest, superficial, not serious.
Private Robert Burns, 10th Mass.—fall, severely.
Private W. T. Bishop, 10th Mass.—leg, slightly.
James Brey, Co. D, 1st Long Island—left knee.
Jas. Barker, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Cavalry,—left thigh, slight.
Alonzo Bates, Co. H, 10th Mass.
Thomas Bishop, Co. G, 90th New-York.
Edward Briscoe, Co. G, 100th New-York—thigh.
Augustus Burney, Co. A, 85th New-York—left side of chest, not serious.
John A. Beckett, Co. A, 11th Maine—fore-arm.
Albert Beeke, Co. A, 1st L. I.—soft thigh, not serious.
James Bennett, Co. K, 1st Long Island—hand, second finger amputated.
E. C. Burwick, 10th Massachusetts—sick.
Mark H. Isbell, 10th Massachusetts—arm, severely.
H. Curtis, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—left arm, not serious.
Sergt. J. W. C. Lloyd, Co. C, 57th N. Y.—severe.
J. W. Culley, Co. E, 90th N. Y.—rheumatism.
P. M. Cheesman, Co. E, 81st N. Y.—chin, not serious.
C. Connelly, Co. I, 1st L. I.—right arm, not serious.
Corp. W. Cheney, Co. K, 100th N. Y.—knee, slight.
Samuel Carnase, Co. A, 55th New-York.
J. B. Case, Co. E, 81st New-York.
E. Comstock, Co. C, 81st N. Y.—left leg, slight.
Corporal Covart, 1st Long Island.
Chas. Donnelly, Co. C, 10th N. Y.—not sure; not serious.
Lewis L. Darry, Co. A, [illegible].
Byron Datemaque, 63d N. Y.—leg, severely.
David Elison, 63d N. Y.—right hand, wounded two weeks since, slight.
[illegible] Ellis, 55th N. Y.—leg, slightly.
Second Corpl. Henry Foley, Co. C, 63d N.Y.—sick.
Corp. J. Fuller, Co. E, 63d N. Y.—sh. pulse, severe.
R. Finney, Co. C, 1st L. I.—hand, not serious.
Henry Filbert, Co. K, 57th N. Y.—thigh, not serious.
Henry Guyer, Co. K, 55th N. Y.
Geo. Gaskell, Co. K, 55th N. Y.
Thos. Garland, Co. F, 10th Mass.
A. Green, Co. D, 1st L. I.—arm.
John Hillis, Co. F, 37th N.Y.—left hand, not serious.
Lewis Howe, Co. C, 57th New-York.
Edwin Haycock, Co. C, 11th Maine—right elbow, not serious.
D. H. Hartwell, Co. E, 93d N.Y.—thigh, not serious.
John Hosman, 10th Mass.—breast, severely.
Corporal Chauncey Hull, Co. E, 93d N. Y.—sick.
J. Hane, Co. C, 81st N.Y.—below knee, not serious.
Corporal John H. Hyner, Co. F, 90th New-York—right hip, three, not serious.
Leonard Hill, Co. C, 1st Long Island—right ear.
David Hogle, Co. A, 93d New-York—sick.
George Humalton, Co. G, 71st New-York.
Francis Hart, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
Edwin Jerroux, Co. I, 90th New-York—right leg, not serious.
John Jee, Co. G, 55th New-York—sick.
J. S. Knight, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
John Kelly, Co. B, 1st L. I.—right leg, not serious.
George A. S. Kent, Co. H, 103d N. Y.—left wrist, not serious.
Wm. Lewey, Co. D, 1st L. I.—left hand, not serious.
Hubert Leon, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—right shoulder and face, not serious.
Frank Leroy, Co. B, 81st N. Y.—ankle, serious.
Joseph Le Roe, Co. H, 93d N. Y.—sick.
Nelson Legg, First New-York Battery.
Stephen Lamay, Co. H, 93d N. Y.—right breast.
Corp. John McClary, Co. D, 1st L. I.—arm.
Alphonso Miller, Co. I, 55th N. Y.—sick.
Michael Maguis, Co. C, 100th N. Y.
Morris McLaughlin, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—fracture of lower jaw, serious.
A. Meyers, Co. C, 93d N. Y.
Jas. P. May, Co. K, 1st L. I.—right lung, serious.
John McGrew, Co. B, 93th N. Y.—left arm, not serious.
John McFadden, Co. B, 55th N. Y.—third finger amputated.
David McMunigle, 93d N. Y.—sick.
I. P. May, Co. F, 93d N. Y.—sick.
Henry Meakal, 96th N. Y.—thumb, severely.
Patrick Murray, Co. E, 1st L. I.—left thigh, not serious.
Peter McCarty, Co. D, 37th N. Y.—left thigh.
Capt. J. R. McConnell, Co. B, 37th N. Y.—face, slight.
James G. Morse, 10th Mass.—thumb, slightly.
Wooster Noble, Co. F, 93d N. Y.—shoulder.
G. W. B. Newell, Co. K, 57th N. Y.—back, serious.
Thomas Noble, Co. H, 93d N. Y.—sick.
Sergeant Charles Osborn, Co. E, 81st New-York—hand, not serious.
—— Ogden, Co. E, 55th New-York.
Geo. Olmstead, Co. D, 93d New-York.
—— Parker, Co. G, 55th New-York.
J. Prociford, 1st New-York Battery.
C. Perry, Co. B, 50th N. Y.—arm and back, slight.
Michael Purcell, 81st New-York.
Richard Poston, Co. F, 1st L. I.—shoulder.
Walter Perry, Co. E, 1st Long Island—elbow.
David Bangey, Co. C, 81st New-York.
Frederick Roter, Co. H, 55th N. Y.—knee, serious.
Wm. Reynolds, Co. E, 93d New-York—sick.
Oscar Richards, 100th New-York.
O. Raynor, Co. A, 55th N.Y.—right leg, not serious.
Patrick Quin, Co. E, 5th Michigan.
H. P. Smith, 10th Massachusetts—shoulder, slightly.
Corp. Walter S. Smith, 10th Massachusetts.
Samuel E. Shemane, Co. F, 1st Long Island.
Josiah Siquafuss, Co. T, 104th N. Y.—sick.
F. W. Smith, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
Wm. H. Smith, 10th Mass.—arm, severely.
Fred. Schennett, 1st N. Y. Battery.
W. H. Sabbenah, Co. F, 90th N. Y.
Thos. Towell, Co. H, 57th N. Y.—severe.
Wm. A. Taylor, Co. I, 1st L. I.—left arm, not serious.
Wm. Tuthill, Co. F, 1st L. I.—fore-arm.
Sidney Uster, 10th Mass.—hand, severely.
Alphonso G. Van Gorden, Co. E, 96th N. Y.
Bishop Vader, Co. A, 81st N. Y.—both thighs, seriously.
Sergeant Oliver Wooven, Co. C, 100th N. Y.—left wrist and chest, serious.
Patrick Walsh, Co. B, 1st L. I. Vol.—wounded in neck, not serious.
Marcus Woodward, Co. H., 10th Mass.
Peter Wimp, Co. F, 93d N. Y.—hand, not serious.
Charles Worthen, Co. E, 93d N. Y.—sick.
James Yealhouse, Co. C, 1st R. I.

Earthquake at Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 6.

There were three distinct shocks of an earthquake here to-day. They were also felt at several points north as far as Urbana. No damage was done so far as ascertained.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

The Pursuit of the Flying Rebels to Mount Jackson.

Destruction of the Bridge Over the North Fork of the Shenandoah.

Our Forces Crossing on a Pontoon Bridge.

Four Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM MOUNT JACKSON.

Mount Jackson, Friday, June 6.

The advance of Fremont's command came into Mount Jackson yesterday, at 2 P. M., driving the enemy's pickets out. The pursuit of our cavalry was delayed by the removal of a few planks from a bridge just outside the town, which gave the rebel pickets time to cross the river, about a mile off, and fire the bridge behind them. It had been previously prepared for burning, and in a few minutes fell in, blocking further pursuit until the arrival of our pontoon train.

The rear guard of the enemy, about three thousand men, drew up on a hill a mile or so from the river, and rested there with provoking contempt. They put a section of artillery into position, and threw two or three shells at us, which fell short. We returned the fire with howitzers and Parrot guns, but without raising them or dislodging their commissary.

We shall cross the river this morning, and shall Jackson while there is the least prospect of glorious Fremont is not the man to give up a chase dispiritingly, and the men, though wearied with their long marches, manifest entire willingness to go ahead.

It is raining constantly. C. H. W.

Mount Jackson, Friday, June 6.

The rebel Jackson burned the bridge over this north fork, above

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Rush Evacuations of our Professional Brethren—Appearance of the Town and Fortifications—Straggling and Unprofessional Conduct of the Rebel Army.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CORINTH, Friday, May 30, 1862—Noon.

The siege of Corinth, which was nearly ended on the 3d inst., and which was formally inaugurated on the 30th of April, ended this morning. Secessionists are leaving by all the roads, but the principal evacuation is by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. The Mobile road is also crowded with fugitives.

Corinth is the only pleasant country village I have seen in the Southern States. It is situated on a beautiful eminence, of all the hills in the country. Two railroads cross here, and the natural advantages of the position have been improved to the utmost. The houses are built of brick, and are surrounded with immense porticos, which give the whole a cool appearance. The streets are broad, and are shaded by rows of trees. The public square is in the centre of the town, and on it stand the Court-house, Jail, Masonic Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, and the principal churches. The Court-house is a large building, with a cupola on the top. The Masonic Hall is a handsome edifice, and the Odd Fellows' Hall is a fine building, with a large hall in the second story. The churches are numerous, and are all large and handsome. The Methodist Church is the largest, and is a splendid building. The Episcopal Church is also a fine building, and has a beautiful spire. The Catholic Church is a large brick building, and has a cross on the top. The Presbyterian Church is a handsome building, and has a fine bell. The Baptist Church is a large building, but has no spire. The Court-house is a fine building, and has a cupola on the top. The Jail is a large brick building, and has a high fence around it. The Masonic Hall is a handsome building, and has a fine hall in the second story. The Odd Fellows' Hall is a handsome building, and has a fine hall in the second story. The Methodist Church is a large building, and has a fine spire. The Episcopal Church is a handsome building, and has a fine spire. The Catholic Church is a large

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KILLED ON THE RIVER.

Another Disastrous Collision Occurred Thursday Morning between a Coal and a Passenger Train, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson River Railroad, by which the Locomotive A. P. Stone, Baggage-Car, Express-Car, and Several Passenger Cars were Thrown Down an Embankment into the River. Three Persons Severely Injured, and Others Slightly Hurt. One Man Supposed to be Drowned. The Coal Train was Backing to a Switch, when the Rear Cars were Run Broken to Pieces, and Precipitated Down the Embankment into the River. The Locomotive was Thrown by the Concussion Clear Across the Track, and Rolled Down the Bank above, and Remained Across the Track. The Passenger Cars Remained on the Track, but were Thrown Off the Rails. The Baggage-Car Fell Down the Embankment, and Rested on the Locomotive. A Portion of the Express-Car Fell Down the Embankment, and Rested on the Baggage-Car. The Passenger Cars Remained Upon the Track, but were Much Shattered. The Baggage-Master, Mr. Stone, Jumped from the Baggage-Car Before it Fell Down the Embankment, and Escaped Unhurt. The Express-Messenger, Mr. Wilson, Jumped from the Express-Car Before it Fell Down the Embankment, and Escaped Unhurt. The Engineer, Mr. Hoyt, Jumped from the Locomotive Before it Fell Down the Embankment, and Escaped Unhurt. The Fireman, Mr. Hoyt, Remained in the Locomotive, and Escaped Unhurt. The Conductor of the Coal Train, Mr. Hoyt, Jumped from the Train Before the Collision, and Escaped Unhurt. The Brakeman

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published by the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Nassau, Spruce and Printing-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, except Sunday, and issued at Six Dollars a year, with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers and a Post-office address, shall receive one extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars out of the amount remitted.

THE WEEKLY, One Dollar a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar on account of the Club. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly are to Subscribers at the lowest club rates. Specimens forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO. Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rejected communications will be returned to the writers, if desired, when accompanied by the requisite amount for postage. Communications intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE, especially from parties engaged in the political struggle, is unacceptable.

Letters on business should be addressed to the Publishers, and not to individuals connected with the establishment.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be found on the Second Page.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TO-DAY.—Events of the Week.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Return of Mrs. Hoey—The Poor Pedlar—The Wood Demon.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Bare Show—Gen. Tom Thumb, Miss Minnie Warren, &c., at All Hours—Singular Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 656 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, dated yesterday, states that everything continued very quiet. Two deserters came into our camps in the morning, who reported that Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON was seriously, if not mortally wounded in the groin in the late battle, and that Gen. SMITH was in command of the rebel army. The entire force left in front by these deserters to be about forty thousand in killed, wounded and missing! Affairs in the city are in a terrible condition of uncertainty.

This morning we are enabled to announce positively that Fort Wright has been evacuated by the rebels, and that at last accounts our flotilla had passed Fort Randolph below, and was well on its way to Memphis. We receive this announcement almost from Cairo, and also through the War and Navy Departments. The rebels of course destroyed everything they could in Fort Wright before leaving it, and set their quarters on fire. Several cannon, however, were found, which can be put to good service. Our dispatches do not enlighten us as to the whereabouts of the rebel garrison lately in the Fort, but they have probably made up some of the rivers in Arkansas, where they will be either captured or destroyed; or perhaps they have gone down to Memphis, to make a show of resistance to the capture of that city—which we shall now soon hear of.

The following are given as the names and number of the steam and gunboats in the rebel fleet below Fort Pillow: *Little Rebel*, Flagship, Flag-Officer J. E. MONTGOMERY, four guns; *Beauregard*, Capt. J. H. HAIL, four guns; *Sumter*, ram, Capt. W. W. LAMB, two guns; *Gen. Van Dorn*, ram, Capt. I. L. FELLERSEN, two guns; *Gen. Bragg*, Capt. W. H. H. LEONARD, four guns; *Gen. Price*, Capt. J. H. HARTHORN, four guns; *Gen. Pillow*, Capt. J. H. BOWEN, two guns; Col. Lovell, Capt. J. C. DE LAUNEY, three guns.

We have news of importance from the Valley of the Shenandoah, telegraphed by our special correspondents, yesterday. Gen. FREMONT, it appears had pursued JACKSON'S retreating army as far as Mount Jackson, where a temporary halt became necessary on account of the destruction of bridges. Gen. FREMONT, however, had constructed a pontoon bridge, and at last accounts his troops were crossing. There appears to be a prospect that JACKSON will be overtaken and compelled to fight. Four hundred of his men are reported to have been taken prisoners.

A letter in the Newark *Advertiser*, dated on board the steamer *Augusta*, off Charleston, S. C., May 29, states that our gunboats were then within *four* miles of Charleston by way of Stono Inlet. It was anticipated that a combined attack would be made at a very early day.

As Gen. HALLECK'S army is now removed altogether from the Tennessee, that river will not be much longer used as the channel for transportation of supplies, &c. The Mobile and Ohio Road is to be immediately put in running order from Columbus, Ky., south to Corinth. Gen. QUINBY, who at present commands at Columbus, has been charged with the execution of this work. Requisitions for rolling stock to put upon it have already been made.

The flag of truce which went up the James River with the privateersmen to exchange for Col. CORCORAN and the other hostages, returned yesterday to Fortress Monroe without having effected the object.

The United States steamship *Supply*, COLVOCORESSES, commanding, from New-Orleans May 21 and Key West 26th, arrived at this port last night. All the fleet had sailed from New-Orleans for up the river, with the exception of the *Mississippi* and *Pensacola*, which were left to guard the city. The health of the city, and also the troops and crews of the ships, was good. Left at Key West, United States steamers *Decatur* and *Niagara*, all well. The United States steamship *Marion* sailed for Boston on the 24th May.

Refugees from Arkansas, just arrived in St. Louis, represent a deplorable condition of affairs in that State. Nearly all the beef cattle had been taken off for the use of the Confederate army, and the country all along the Mississippi was deeply flooded, so that great hardships must necessarily ensue among all the residents in that vicinity.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the reports of operations on the Lower Mississippi and the capture of New-Orleans. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to money paid to Marshals of the District of Columbia. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking information relative to the regiment of blacks alleged to have been raised by Gen. HUNTER. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the President to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War under which Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, is acting. He also offered a resolution that the office of Military Governor is contrary to the Constitution and laws, destructive of the civil authority, and contrary to the spirit of all our institutions. This was also laid over. Mr. SUMNER then moved to take up the case of Mr. STANLY, of Oregon, but the Senate refused, and proceeded to the consideration of the TAX bill. The vote on Thursday, by which an amendment was adopted providing for the laying of a tax of two dollars each on slaves, was reconsidered, and the amendment was rejected, after a long debate. The TAX bill was then passed, 27 to 1, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, private bills were considered until the expiration of the morning hour, and the rest of the session was spent in general debate in Committee of the Whole. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *City of Washington*, which passed Cape Race last evening, we receive advice from Europe four days later than by the *Persia*. It was announced by the London *Post* that the *Emily St. Pierre*, rescued from her prize crew, would not be given up by the British Government. The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac* were regarded as the retirement of the South from the contest by water. A slight advance is reported in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday came off as expected, and was comparatively successful. The day was fair, the breeze fine, and twelve yachts out of the eighteen entered, sailed the course. The *Glengarry*, *Mallory and Dread were the victors in their respective* classes, and the *Restless* and *Favorite* took prizes by walking over the course without competitors.

New-Hampshire has sent eight regiments into service, one of which was of three months' men. Seven regiments were raised for three years, or during the war; one battery of artillery, three companies of sharpshooters, and four companies of cavalry, which are now in the service. The whole number of enlistments, since the first requisition by the President, amounts to 9,197 men. The cost has been $683,333 26. Active steps have been taken to raise the additional regiment called on the 26th of May.

Sergeant JAS. A. TABER, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., (now encamped on Patterson's Hill, in Baltimore,) while on leave in that city last Monday, was assaulted by three men, and, notwithstanding he made a brave defence, and dangerously wounded one of the rowdies with a sword-bayonet, was finally overpowered and much injured. The Sergeant was taken to the Eutaw House, and is slowly recovering.

The Board of Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery have resolved to appropriate ground, free of charge, in that beautiful "City of the Dead," for the interment of all soldiers of this State who shall have fallen in battle, or who shall have died from wounds, sickness or otherwise. In a letter acknowledging this act of patriotic liberality, Gov. MORGAN says: "I esteem it a privilege of no usual importance to accept on behalf of the soldiers of this State, their friends and the State at large, your timely and generous donation. The honors of a nation await those whose lives are sacrificed in its cause, and it is most fitting that a spot so accessible and beautiful as Greenwood should hold all that belongs to mortality of those soldiers, dying in the service, whose friends and the authorities shall select that as a place of sepulchre. I welcome your beneficence as an earnest of the jealous care with which the future will preserve the fame of the upholders of the Union in this great struggle for national existence."

The Nashville *Union* of June 3, gives the following brief summary of the speech made by Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN, in Columbia, on the preceding evening: "He pronounced the rebellion a failure. In his judgment the rebellion was played out, and the longer it was kept up the worse in all respects it would be for the South. His only brother was a prisoner in the North; he had two sons in the rebel army, but he would be forced to declare rebellion an utter failure, even though he had been the most violent Secessionist alive. Tennessee was utterly lost to the Confederacy, and it was the duty of her people as men of sense to advocate her restoration to the Union."

The steamer *John Brooks* had left Fortress Monroe for New-Haven, having on board three hundred of the wounded in the recent engagements.

JAMES TRABUE, one of the principal dry goods merchants of Louisville, who has been South for five months and returned on Wednesday, was arrested on Thursday by the military authorities. He refused to take the oath of allegiance and was committed to military prison.

Orders issued by Brig.-Gen. BLUNT, and dated Fort Leavenworth, May 30, divide the troops forming the Indian Expedition into two brigades as follows, to be commanded respectively by Col. WM. WEER, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, and Col. CHAS. DOUBLEDAY, Second Ohio Cavalry. First Brigade—Second Kansas Cavalry, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, First Indian Home Guards, First Kansas Battery, Capt. N. ALLEN. Second Brigade—Second Ohio Cavalry, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Second Indian Home Guards, Second Indiana Battery, Capt. RABB; and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned.

A fire occurred on the afternoon of June 5, in the village of Drumbo, C. W., on the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, which destroyed nearly the whole place. Eight or ten stores, two hotels, and the office of the Drumbo *Review* and twenty private dwellings. Loss not known.

The Amoskeag Brewery and Lumber Mills, owned by HAWES & WALLACE, were destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Loss $12,000; insured for $3,000. The bridge across the Piscataquog River was also destroyed.

The Stock Market was less buoyant by ¼@¾ per cent. on the speculative list yesterday. The Government Stock of 1881 and Treasury 7.30 per cent. Bonds were also lower in the afternoon on a prevailing rumor that certain private negotiations were pending between the Treasury and certain Bankers and Money Brokers of the City. This rumor seemed to be partially contradicted by the circumstance that more than a million of dollars were left with the Treasury to-day under the regular working of the Act of Feb. 25. Gold advanced to 104¼@104¾; Exchange closed 114¾ per cent.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Flour was quite firm; Wheat and Corn were dearer. Cotton was less active, yet quoted steady. A moderate business was reported in Provisions. Hay, Adamantine Candles, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Whisky—the latter article at reduced prices. Sugars were freely offered and purchased, the market closing in favor of buyers. Kentucky Tobacco was in fair request, as were also Hops, and Whale, Olive and Linseed Oils. The movements in other commodities were restricted. The Freight engagements were heavier, and consisted chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—The rout of BEAUREGARD'S army will have a very important bearing on the great question of cotton supply. Had that army retreated slowly, fighting its *way foot by foot through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia*, or westward through Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, there is no doubt that the military authorities would have destroyed all the cotton, tobacco and sugar on the line of retreat. But if the rebel army is broken up, the fragments of it will have quite enough to do to save themselves without running from county to county and from plantation to plantation applying the torch to the little stores of cotton. The great bulk of the cotton in the rebel States is still on the plantations, in accordance with the act of the rebel Congress forbidding its accumulation in the cities or at the usual shipping points. Very little of this has as yet been burnt; and if the rebel forces really are defeated, and if our armies occupy the railroad lines and our navy commands the rivers, and if martial law is, as it will be, declared over the repossessed States, it will be a dangerous thing for rebel marauders or planters to attempt to burn cotton anywhere within their bounds. If, after these events happen, the rebel planters do not promptly send forward their cotton to market, it will, doubtless, be promptly sent forward for them. Some people seem to think that because vast stores of cotton have not been sent forward from New-Orleans and Nashville, since we captured those cities, that it is never going to come forward. But it has not come from those cities simply because it was not there. Back of those cities, and between them and the stores of cotton, was a *cordon militaire*, through which the staple could not pass. Now that this is broken, we may anticipate that the cotton will, as speedily as possible, be sent to market. There is yet over a million of bales in the States we obtain control of by the rout of BEAUREGARD'S army. And there is little doubt that this will be in the mills of Manchester and Lowell before the end of Summer.

The Mississippi Unlocked.

When BEAUREGARD had started southward from Corinth, the immediate fall of Memphis was seen to be inevitable. When Memphis was ours, the whole line of the Mississippi River, and the whole of the Great Valley, was in our military possession. Above that place our descending gunboat fleet had reduced every stronghold from New-Madrid to Fort Pillow. Below it, our ascending fleet had battered down or brought to terms every rebel fort and city from the Delta and from New-Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River. And both of these fleets were pressing hard upon the city. Beside our upper and lower river fleets, there was advancing upon it an overwhelming military force from Gen. HALLECK'S army. Either of these naval or military detachments was capable of capturing the city—acting together, resistance on its part was useless. The most convenient National force to Memphis of late, has been the upper naval flotilla. The only obstacles to its southern advance were two or three unreduced rebel earthworks, some distance above the city on the left bank of the river; and into the principal one of these our mortar-boats have been showering bombshells for the past two months. We have news this morning that this work (Fort Pillow, or Wright) has been reduced, and that both it and Fort Randolph, ten miles below, are in possession of our troops. These were the only defences of any moment, unreduced, known to exist above Memphis. So that there is little doubt that yesterday afternoon or this morning, our fleet appeared before the great rebel city of the Southwest, and demanded, and probably received, its capitulation. It was understood that our upper fleet was not to advance upon it until our fleet below was ready to coöperate. So that it is not unlikely that the citizens of the last rebel city on the Mississippi, on looking up the stream this morning behold the Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze, and, on looking down the stream, behold the same realistless banner approaching from that direction. We have already had abundance of threats that the inhabitants would burn the city before they would surrender; and here, as elsewhere, we have heard plenty of gammon about dying in last ditches. But a hundred rebel towns,—and one of them the capital of Tennessee,—which had vociferated the same nonsense until they were hoarse,—have capitulated when they saw they could not help themselves; and the fact that Memphis has roared louder, if possible, than any other place, is only a sign that it is prepared the quicker to devour its own words.

With Memphis, as we said, the whole of the Mississippi River is in our possession. All its great tributaries, too, running through many hundreds of miles of rebel territory—navigable streams like the Red River, the Arkansas, the White, the Yazoo, etc.—are ours. Our gunboats can traverse them all, and completely control the States which they penetrate. Whatever hope rebellion may have previously had in the Southwest, it must now give up all hope, finally and forever.

A short time ago, it seemed impossible to accomplish so vast a work as this—the unlocking of the Mississippi River—in so brief a period. The rebels represented that the great river was lined along its entire banks with *batteries, earthworks, forts and defences of* every conceivable kind. Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, stood magnificent in its array of battlements, furnished with all the appliances of a stupendous military stronghold, and manned by twenty thousand troops. Between there and Memphis the banks of the river, so said the rebels, bristled with cannon along its entire line; and fort succeeded fort in such countless numbers as to render ridiculous any attempt ever to reduce them. The rebel assertions in this case were as exaggerated as their boastings elsewhere. Still, undoubtedly, their works were formidable enough. But, to-day, they are every one reduced; and now a rebel gun or a rebel soldier cannot be found from Cairo to Memphis. The defences of the Lower Mississippi were represented as equally impregnable. They began below New-Orleans, and lined the river eight hundred miles till they joined those at Memphis. The navies of the world could not reduce them, and the armies of the world might try to assault them, but in vain. Our gunboats, however, began the work a brief month or two ago; and we know that they have *steadily pushed their way up the river till*, in all likelihood, they have by this hour saluted the descending flotilla.

Thus virtually ends the naval campaign in the Southwest. It closes as triumphantly to our arms and as destructively to the rebels, as the military campaign has closed gloriously to us and disgracefully to them. The Mississippi, from its delta to its source, is ours.

THE CASE OF THE HIAWATHA.—It will be seen by our law reports this morning that a portion of the cargo of the prize *Hiawatha*, which was reported as missing on its discharge from the vessel, has made its appearance. The result, even as thus far developed, shows the importance of the action taken by the Court in the matter, to which we called attention some days since. The Prize Commissioners report that they have since recovered about $18,000 worth of the missing property, but that there is as much more still missing, which, however, they have hopes of recovering also, at least the greater portion of it. The number of missing packages is 261, besides 33 bales of cotton. That there should have been a deficiency of $36,000 in property valued at about $150,000, was a somewhat startling development. We trust that the deficiency may be reduced as much as the Prize Commissioners hope it will. And when the whole matter is brought to a conclusion, we may have something further to say in the matter.

Secession and the Levees of the Mississippi.

Among the items in the late New-Orleans papers is the announcement that the Mississippi, extraordinarily high at the present season, had broken through the levee both above and below the city; diligent efforts were being used to stop the "crevasses."

On the surface this announcement bears the character simply of an isolated physical fact of purely local and temporary interest; in reality, however, it involves a problem of vast and permanent importance, and one that has no small bearing on the highest political question of the day.

It is well known that in the Valley of the Mississippi River, just above the mouth of the Ohio, begins a great alluvial plain, some fifty miles in width, which is mostly *below the level of the floods*. This fact has made the problem of protection against overflow the great practical question involving the prosperity of that entire region. The history of civilization in the Mississippi Valley, in fact, is the history of river protection. From 1727, when Gov. PERRIER announced that the first levee at New-Orleans (a dyke 5,400 feet long and 18 feet wide at top) was completed, down to the present time, when more than a *thousand miles* of levees line the banks, the constant object of legislation has been to restrain this terrible friend within his proper bed.

Now, vast as are the consequences involved in this question, the River States have never been able to agree upon the same policy, or to join in making the needed investigations and using their results. Although these embankments have now been building for nearly one hundred and fifty years, want of concert and of that knowledge which could have been gained by concerted action alone, has rendered them ineffective. It was not until the United States Government undertook the investigation, that the first conditions of success were ascertained, or even the first step taken toward a correct solution of the problem. What better proof of the necessity of a great central Government and of Union among the States?

In 1850 the General Government granted to the several States on the Mississippi all the swamp and overflowed lands within the limits remaining unsold, in order to provide a fund to reclaim the districts liable to inundation. From this movement the Delta Survey took its origin—a vast task, which has lately been brought to a close after many years of labor, and its fruits published in an elaborate Report by Capt. A. A. HUMPHREYS and Lieut. H. L. ABBOT, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

In this Report, which, aside from its practical value, has a scientific merit of the highest order, the whole subject of the protection of the Mississippi Valley from inundation, and the improvement of navigation by deepening its mouths, is discussed in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. For the attainment of these ends it projects a gigantic series of works, which were under way when the madness of secession put an end to them; but which will probably be resumed by the National Government when those States (for which the issues of life and death hang upon such protection) shall have come back to their allegiance. All will welcome the day when we can return to this time-honored policy, and when our engineers shall again descend the Mississippi charged with no more hostile errand than the duty of completing the work of protection, by building that magnificent system of levees which the *Delta Report* projects. There is one truth, however, which the Report conclusively proves: it is a physical impossibility for the Valley of the Mississippi *ever* to be politically divided. *The Power which rules at its source must* hold the channel, the Delta and the mouths. The enormous lines of continuous embankment necessary for the protection of its population can be built and owned only by one Nation.

THE BASE OF AN IMPORTANT OPERATION.—We observe that BEAUREGARD, amid the multiplicity of his business during the last days of his stay at Corinth, found time to consider the future a little, for it is said that he sent dispatches to the officer commanding at Mobile, directing him to hold that place at all hazards, "as it would be the base of important operations in prospective." This raises an interesting field of inquiry. What were the important operations in prospective which he had in his mind? Gen. HALLECK, perhaps, could conjecture with more probability than we, who are not military men, and are so far off. But what seems to us the most "important operation" for BEAUREGARD, as he and his scattered forces flee before POPE, the rebel-catcher, who does not seem at all to resemble that Pope of whom BUNYAN spoke, as being stiff in his sinews and rusty in his joints, is for him and the other ringleaders to get out of the country; and for this "important operation in prospective," Mobile seems to us as available a "base" as is *to be found along* the Southern coast. It is one of the few ports still remaining to the rebels where they have any vessels left, and those are necessary to such an important operation. But unless this operation is speedily put in execution, we fear it will be too late. If FARRAGUT gets ready to bring his gunboats and mortar vessels around there, the operation will prove a difficult one. If BEAUREGARD can get to Mobile before him, he had better undertake it at once, for it will be much easier performed while only our blockading squadron lie off the port. We hope our Secretary of the Navy will instruct the officers of our blockading squadron to be especially careful not only to catch all the vessels, but also as to whom they allow to depart. And if any peaceful passengers are discovered upon the vessels which may be caught making their escape from rebeldom, to have them carefully examined by those who can detect a military bearing under civilians' clothes. The capture of some of these fleeing traitors might not repay the navy so much prize money, unless, indeed, some one could be found who would buy them at their own valuation, but it would afford a satisfaction to the country which would be better than prize money to whoever should have the good fortune to accomplish it.

JUSTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS.—We are glad to learn that provision has been made by Government for the prompt payment of our soldiers taken captive by the rebels in different engagements, who are now returning to this City. There has already been some complaint on account of dilatoriness and difficulties in this matter. Some of our gallant men, severely wounded on the field, and taken prisoners by the rebels a year ago, who have patiently upheld the honor of the Stars and Stripes during a long and dreary confinement in the dungeons of the South, find, when they come to New-York, that it is almost impossible to obtain the pittance that is their due. *Perhaps this was unavoidable hesitation*, on account of the fact that the regimental rolls were often missing or incomplete, that parties were difficult of identification, and that the machinery generally was not in working order. It will not occur, however, in the future. Gen. BROWN, commanding at this military post, has received instructions from Washington to muster for payment the fourteen hundred prisoners lately arrived, and now arriving in this City from the South; and they will obtain their money as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. We hope that not an hour will be lost in completing these rolls, and delivering to the soldiers their dues. In most instances the sums owing the men range from fifty to a hundred dollars; and, small though the individual amounts are, they will be a great assistance to many a poor soldier's family. Let the Government be as prompt in doing its duty to the men, as they were in offering their lives to the Government.

THE BATTLES OF FAIR OAKS.—The great battle of last Saturday and Sunday has been designated by the Press as the "Battle before Richmond," the "Battle of the Chickahominy," of "The Pines," of "The Seven Pines," and by various other names. This is already producing confusion in the public mind concerning the affair. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his brief dispatch to the Secretary of War correcting his first report from the field, designates the engagement as the battle of "Fair Oaks," and in his address to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, he repeats that designation. This will, consequently, be the name by which the battle or battles of the last day of May and first day of June, 1862, shall be known—"The Battle of Fair Oaks."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Tax Bill Through the Senate.

The Clause Laying a Tax on Slaves Stricken Out.

THE WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

THE TAX BILL.

Those interested in the House TAX bill, as it passed the Senate to-day, can form some idea of the changes made in it by the remark of a Senator this evening that the House will hardly be able to recognize its own offspring. The House will probably discuss and reject many of the Senate amendments. This will consume much time, notwithstanding the desire manifested that such a bill would speedily be passed.

THE WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL and Hon. JOHN PATTEN returned from White House this evening, where they have been for some days administering to the comfort of the wounded at the recent battle. They state that, up to Wednesday night, three thousand four hundred *of the wounded, and a few sick*, had been sent from White House to the hospitals at Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, Portsmouth, and Washington. Most of the injuries were from round musket balls, and many amputations had been made. Messrs. ODELL and PATTEN speak in the highest terms of the efforts of the representatives of the Sanitary Commission, by whom every preparation had been made to receive and care for the sufferers. The wounded were brought down by cars from Dispatch Station, and on their arrival at White House were borne on stretchers to the boats. While in the cars, refreshing and nourishing food and cooling drinks were liberally dispensed. Very many of the poor fellows had not had a mouthful to eat or drink for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and yet all were wonderfully patient. Abundant evidence of the characteristic atrocities of the rebels toward our wounded were given by those who remained on the battle-field when in possession of the enemy. Many of the dead and wounded were robbed of their clothes. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the surgeons and their assistants belonging to the gunboats lying at White House for their attention to *the wounded. The rebel prisoners, officers and men*, all expressed the utmost amazement at the kind treatment shown them by our troops. Many of them assured Mr. ODELL that they had expected nothing of the kind.

It is now conceded that our loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks was much larger than at first stated. It will probably reach seven thousand.

The statement in one of your evening contemporaries that the wounded sent here on the *Elm City* were neglected by the surgeons and attendants is stoutly denied. Great complaints are made, however, of the very inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded by the Medical Director of the army of the Potomac.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The news from Fort Randolph makes it almost certain, as intimated in my dispatch of last evening, that Memphis has been deserted by the enemy. With its occupancy by our troops, and the advance of Commodore FARRAGUT, the Mississippi will be cleared of obstructions, and trade again renewed throughout its entire length. The effect will be felt in every State beyond the Alleghanies, and will more substantially indicate the termination of the rebellion and the triumph of our arms than any event which has yet transpired in the West.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND GOV. STANLY.

Secretary STANTON, in response to an inquiry of the Messrs. ODELL and PATTEN this evening, said that Gov. STANLY had been instructed by the Government to prevent the education of whites or blacks, in North Carolina; that Gov. STANLY had no authority to [illegible] he has interfered to prevent the education of white or black children in that State; that a copy of the resolution of the House has been transmitted to him for report upon his action on the subject, which, when received, will be communicated to that body.

Those politicians who were so anxious that Gen. HUNTER should not be removed from his command, because of his general emancipation order in three Southern States, are threatening disgrace and disaster to the Administration unless Gov. STANLY is instantly recalled, unmindful of one or two acts that they do not approve. The President stands like a rock upon which the currents of every faction break.

MR. COLTON.

Mr. VINCENT COLTON arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, in which the whole subject of Gov. STANLY'S action in reference to closing the schools at Newbern and the return of fugitives to rebel masters was gone over. Mr. COLTON gave a comprehensive view of the condition of things at Newbern, and of the relations between the soldiery, the *white citizens and the blacks, and expressed* his opinion that our army in North Carolina was rapidly becoming Anti-Slavery in sentiment. Mr. COLTON, who is neither a Doctor nor a Clergyman, but an artist of distinction, will return to New-York to-morrow, and to Newbern at an early day.

COL. KENLY IN WASHINGTON.

Col. KENLY, the hero of Front Royal, is now in this city, and this morning paid a visit to the Secretary of War. He was highly complimented by Secretary STANTON, who said that the whole country would applaud and honor him for his gallantry. The object of his visit was to obtain an exchange for his regiment, now prisoners. He was promised that it should be done at the earliest moment possible. Dr. MAHON, of the First Maryland Regiment, and Dr. BOWEN, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, were unconditionally released by the Confederates, with instructions to report to Secretary STANTON. Secretary STANTON said that, in consequence of this act on the part of the Confederates, he would order the unconditional release of all rebel Surgeons now prisoners with us. It will be remembered that the Confederates first set the precedent of holding Surgeons as prisoners of war at Bull Run. After his interview with the Secretary of War, Col. KENLY, accompanied by Gen. BRADFORD, of Maryland, Dr. MITCHELL, and others, paid a visit to the White House. President LINCOLN received the gallant officer very kindly, and inquired with much interest into the details of the battle of Front Royal.

OFFICERS IN THE LATE BATTLE.

Col. DIMICK, of New-York Regiment Volunteers, was not killed in the battle before Richmond. He was, however, severely wounded and taken prisoner. This information is brought direct by Mr. ODELL. Col. JOHN CROCKER is also reported safe, and to have fought splendidly. Gen. SUMNER was under the heaviest fire, and dismounted from his horse to lead his men in a bayonet charge. The conduct of Col. S. H. HOBART WARD, of the 60th Life Guard, who commanded the brigade lately under Gen. BURNSIDE, is highly spoken of in the highest terms. An effort will be made by the delegation in Congress from New-York to have Col. CROCKER confirmed as a Brigadier, for which position he was nominated some time since, and Col. WARD honored with the same promotion.

PAYMENT OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

Instructions have been sent to Brig.-Gen. ROBERT BROWN, No. 79 White-street, New-York, to muster for payment about 1,500 released prisoners, now arriving in this City from the Department of North Carolina. Payment will be made to those men as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. Such of those men as may have been exchanged will be granted leave of absence for twenty days. The remainder will be furloughed till exchanged or discharged. Those in the latter class will report their addresses to the Governors of their respective States, at the end of each month, in order that they may be promptly notified should exchanges be made for them.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

It is probable that a new and extensive Camp of Instruction will soon be established in the immediate vicinity of Annapolis, under the superintendence of Gen. WOOL.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of ALBERT A. BALDWIN, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Colorado; KIRBY BENEDICT, as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for New-Mexico; and WM. MCKINSTRY, as Postmaster of Frederick, M. T.

NOMINATIONS NOT YET CONFIRMED.

The President has, among other nominations, sent to the Senate, which has not yet acted upon them, the following: Hon. E. F. WILDER, of New-Hampshire, as Minister to Hayti; GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Illinois, as Minister to Spain; and EMANUEL D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Minister to Venezuela.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

WILLIAM WEBB has been appointed Postmaster of Clarksville, Texas.

RETURN OF THE SPECIAL MESSENGER.

Capt. A. H. SHIELD, who went as special messenger to England bearing the new treaty between that country and this, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, reached Washington to-night with the treaty ratified by Queen VICTORIA'S signature. Capt. S. was only eight days in England, and only twenty-nine days absent on his mission. Earl RUSSELL expressed a desire that Capt. SHIELD should bring the treaty to the United States, making him thereby the messenger of the English Government—a high compliment.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

OUR GUNBOATS FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

U. S. STEAMER AGAWAM, OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 29.

I have barely time to forward a letter by the prize just captured off this place, and which is on its way northward.

The news here is quite important. Our gunboats are within *four miles of Charleston*, by way of Stono Inlet, and we all expect soon to attack it.

Last week the steamer *Rebecca* captured the English steamer *Stettin*, worth nearly $700,000; the next morning after this lucky hit we drove the rebel steamer *Nelly* ashore, and she is now a complete wreck. The next morning our steamer and the gunboat *Huron* captured the English steamer *Gamecock*, worth, with her cargo, nearly a million dollars; as she was trying to run the blockade. Besides these, the *Rebecca* captured the English steamer *Bermuda* and the *Annie Alger* and *Kingfisher* have each another English steamer, the *Hatteras* each estimated to be worth nearly half a million.

The Captains of the captured vessels say there were eight of them altogether, and we have four of them. We may yet add the remainder. The captured vessels have been sent to New-York.

If we go on at the rate, it is more than likely that Johnny Bull will begin to confess that the blockade is efficient. Let him send on his vessels—the more the merrier for us.

The Invention About the Sale of Negroes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of June 2 you were perfectly correct, in calling the foolish story of the shipment of negroes from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, to be sold as slaves, "a ridiculous invention, well calculated to do mischief." It is unnecessary to assure any one in his senses that such a thing could not possibly be done without the active sympathy and coöperation of the authorities at this post. We have had but one instance of kidnapping since the present Superintendent has had charge of the contrabands, and that was on one of the United States ships, and is at the present time undergoing investigation in Washington.

It seems incredible that any well-informed correspondent could be so far imposed upon as to give publicity to a statement so devoid of all elements of probability, and so evidently the offspring of malice and wickedness.

G. E. WILDER,
Superintendent of Contrabands.

Expected Arrival of 650 Wounded Soldiers.

The *Vanderbilt* was expected here last night, from Fortress Monroe, with 650 wounded soldiers on board, the majority of whom received their injuries at the battle of Fair Oaks. At a late hour she had not arrived.

MUSICAL.

$150. GROVESTEEN & ALLEN, Agents, **$150.**

HENRY FINCK'S

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Warerooms removed from 274 Broadway to 429 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., where the public are invited to call and examine the new scale of prices, and the improvements introduced by the manufacturer.

GROVESTEEN & ALLEN, Agents,
429 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

DANIEL HATHAWAY WILL SELL,
On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his warerooms at 48 and 50 Walker-st., a large assortment of handsome Rosewood PIANOS, with recent improvements, warranted for five years.

HENRY H. LEDERER & CO. WILL SELL,
At the Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at 97 Nassau-st., corner of Fulton-st., a large assortment of PIANOS, with recent improvements, warranted for five years.

HENRY H. LEDERER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
At the Auction Rooms, No. 16 Beekman-st., a large assortment of Rosewood PIANOS, with recent improvements, warranted for five years.

JOHN H. BOLLES, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDERER & CO. WILL SELL,
At the Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at 97 Nassau-st., corner of Fulton-st., a large assortment of PIANOS, with recent improvements, warranted for five years.

HENRY H. LEDERER, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL,
On MONDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 351 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., a large assortment of PIANOS, with recent improvements, warranted for five years.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS.

MORGAGE SALE.—SLOOP ROBIN A JOHN, 70 tons burthen, now lying at foot of Rutgers-st., East River. Apply on board, or to

JOHN H. BOLLES, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

Prices low. For sale, or let, or sold on EASY PAYMENTS. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Also, Melodeons and Harmoniums for sale and to let. Circulars with terms, &c., sent by mail. Warerooms, 274 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., New-York.

PIANOS. Rosewood and Mahogany Pianos, of the best manufacture, for sale, to let, or sold on EASY PAYMENTS. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos tuned and repaired. Also, Melodeons and Harmoniums for sale and to let. Circulars with terms, &c., sent by mail. Warerooms, 274 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., New-York.

PIANOS. Rosewood and Mahogany Pianos, of the best manufacture, for sale, to let, or sold on EASY PAYMENTS. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos tuned and repaired. Also, Melodeons and Harmoniums for sale and to let. Circulars with terms, &c., sent by mail. Warerooms, 274 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE).

Splendid Rosewood Pianos, with all the modern improvements, 7 octaves, warranted for five years, only $175 each. Second-hand Pianos, $50 to $100. Pianos to let, $3 per month. Pianos exchanged, tuned, and repaired. Warerooms, 365 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.

Also, the celebrated GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS made by Steinway & Sons, of Boston, now in New-York, exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, where they received the highest premium and testimonials. Warerooms, 82 Walker-st., first door east of Broadway.

A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG!!

JUST PUBLISHED. GREAT EXCITEMENT!

"WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY."

Words and Music by CHARLES JEROME.

Sung with immense success by Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Kate Reignolds, Miss Lizzie Weber, and all the principal Vocalists.

Price 25 cents. Mailed free of postage.

Published by CHARLES JEROME, 297 Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

Sheet Music and Music Books, at 50 per cent discount, at the Music Store of

SCHUBERTH & HALL, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—WAREROOMS, No. 365 Broadway, N. Y. Pianos of the celebrated makers for Exchange.

VOTTER'S HOME BOARDING SCHOOL,
For Boys, at Bloomfield, N. J., will commence its Fall Session on MONDAY, Sept. 8th. For circulars address A. D. WINANT, Principal.

PRINCETON, PRINCETOWN, N. Y.
The Fall Session will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 4th. For Catalogues address
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifty-first-st. and Fourth-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For circulars apply at the Institute, or at the Bookstores of (CLARKE & FANNING, Astor-House, and 5 Park-row.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—Any number of children, from three to ten years of age, will be received into a private family, where they will enjoy the comforts of a home, and receive the best instruction. Unexceptionable references. Address "Principal," Box 1,000, Post-office.

A MERE RUDIMENTAL DAY SCHOOL.—No. 49 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts. Children of both sexes, from 4 to 8 years of age, will be received. Terms, $3 per month. Hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. Apply at the School-room, or to Mrs. E. BLANCHARD, 49 Bleecker-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Misses ANTHON will open their School, at No. 20 Bond-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Appleton & Co., Fifth-av.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Rev. ALEXANDER ANTHON, D. D., will open his School, at No. 20 Bond-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Appleton & Co., Fifth-av.

SECOND OF THE SERIES OF REMINISCENCES of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Fourth-st., on SUNDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway and Fourth-st., on SUNDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 109 BROADWAY, June 2, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the third inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

JACOB REGUYER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSEL STERRIS,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
F. S. FOSTER,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON EUNTON,
GERARD JANSON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM CHRISTMUSSEN,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN H. WINN,	EDWARD COPPUCK,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLEAN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BERDELL.
THOMAS A. TREDWELL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REGUYER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 140 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company that Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected promptly and expeditiously, advances upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
EIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 316, Laws of 1851, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $630,000, redeemable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES B. WILSON,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAWTRY,	C. HENRY KOOP,
BENJ. S. HOWLAND,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
FRANCIS LELAND,	GEORGE ELLIS,
	AUGUSTUS R. HAIGHT,

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—M. JOHN GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his office for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Investments, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property sold and rents collected by a competent and responsible officer of the office, in the absence of the proprietor. The undersigned, from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 32 William-st., corner of Wall-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC E. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 7 Exchange-place, New-York, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, to hold for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 227 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $15,000 FOR THREE and six years, on mortgage of improved and unimproved real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Illinois, at 8 per cent. interest, worth, at a fair valuation, $30,000. Interest will be paid semi-annually or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address "Loan," Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton R. Bedell and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

$1,000 BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$30,000 IN sums of $1,000 and upwards, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved real estate, and from $60,000 to $70,000 on unimproved real estate, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on first-class security. Applications addressed to the subscriber, at his residence, will be considered, if addressed BOX, Box No. 1,027 Post-office.

No property of unnecessary security to be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson-sts.

Polls open from 11 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 31, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board: A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley R. R. per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 40 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WAT. J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old; each to be 15 1/2 hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the delivery of animals will take place, at the time of rendering the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 15 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, the 27th of May, the 3d and SATURDAY, June 7th, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses to be from fifteen (15) hands high, not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (500) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of responsible sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be made out, Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed] CHAS. L. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and at such manner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) of Pilot Bread, to be delivered in tons and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863. The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McSINNIS, No. 4 Duane-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 51 Beekman-st.,
JAMES FAREMORE, No. 66 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 32d-st. and 3d-av.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ANDR. F. LEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue their celebrated NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 10 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $30. Refer to Drs. Pond, Worster, Gilchrist and Wait, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

LOAN OFFICES.

NEW LOAN OFFICE.—P. & M. FRIEDENBERG have opened a Loan Office, corner of Grand-st. and the Bowery, under the Oriental Bank, under the name of the Excelsior Loan Office, and will advance liberally on diamonds, watches, jewelry, wearing apparel, fine furs, guns, pistols, &c.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers and calico dressing-gowns are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay-sts., and Nos. 124 and 126 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MEDICAL.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c.
ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

This remedial preparation of this active herb has now been tested by the public for over thirty years, with a result which enables the proprietors to offer the most convincing proofs (certificates of cures effected) of its ability to remove all diseases for which it is recommended. It is quick, safe and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "Standard Household Remedy," which every family should be supplied with.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, etc., often produce these serious diseases, travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of the Carminative Balsam will always remove the diarrhœa and cramps which accompany the attacks of cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, OR SUMMER COMPLAINT
Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones when used according to directions.

CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, WATERBRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WANT OF APPETITE, WIND IN THE BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, and all BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, are removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Sold by

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,
And by druggists generally.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF the United States and Imperial Privileges in Paris and Vienna, granted to Dr. Faria and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—A superior suspension in those cases where Cowhiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary, syphilitic, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious substance.

Trieamar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in 337 cases, thereby saving 42.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 3 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, and by Sykes & Co., No. 135 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 3, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY to consult with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine! Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedy for syphilitic, mercurial and all complicated cases of disease; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. His marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered system. Consultation No. 13 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $6 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful book ever published; and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Dr. Warner, No. 2 Amity-st.; Godfrey's, No. 321 Broadway; and by Dr. Bostwick himself, No. 25 Union-square, six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—In proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his Book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. M. as above. New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 7 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Physiology in Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, in Press. Will be mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. To publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London and Paris, 31 New-York-st., may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 49 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered system. Dr. POWERS' Preventive stops the seminal flow. Sold in every city in the world. Consultation free. Office No. 13 Laight-st. the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $6 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $6 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habit, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, pretending to cure, can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Journal of Health, and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 Fifth-st. Office consultations on the more recondite diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery.

NOTICE.—DR. G. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Remedies. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, raises curtain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful concomitant effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. So hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed they then pretend that they can make it. It is at a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES FROM INFANCY TO OLD AGE.
Just Published, Fourth Edition.—Price $1.

From the *Christian Advocate and Journal*: "We gladly recommend this excellent work to our lady friends."—Dr. Bond.

From the *New-York Albion*: "The natural and prudent guidance here given to the parent will be a great advantage to herself and her offspring."—Dr. Hosford.

From the *Knickerbocker*: "The thanks of the public are due to Dr. Dixon both for the matter and the manner of it. Every mother should read it, and then present the contents to her children."—Dr. Patterson.

From the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*: "Dr. Dixon has long been an expert on this great subject, and is doing good service by its publication."—Dr. S. V. G. Smith.

From the *Tribune*: "Dr. Dixon has treated his subject in a discreet, earnest and thorough manner; we think it will have a wide circulation."—H. Greeley.

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.
By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of THE SCALPEL. 216 pages. Eighth Edition. Price $1.

The *New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Science* and the Boston *Medical Journal* thus express themselves: "Dr. Dixon has written much and well on various branches of practical surgery; his book shows a thorough acquaintance with modern practice. Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, and Specific Diseases are admirably treated of; in short, his ingenuity under the most trying circumstances, stamps every page with the highest interest." The practitioner will find it of great value.

For sale at No. 2 Fourth-st., Astor House.

THE SCALPEL, No. 45, Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Third Edition. Contents: "Influence of Tobacco in Producing Piles; Of Piles and Stricture in Producing Consumption; Evil effects of Injections; The Nature of Urethral Discharges; with a new instrument for its radical cure; Loss of Virility in Young Married Persons; An Unexpected Cause.

The entire work elegantly bound, lettered and illustrated in five large volumes of 500 pages each; may be had for $7. It is a great health library for the people.

Office hours for consultation, at No. 49 4th-st., from 9 to 12, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings. At all other hours, Dr. D. is at his hospital, and cannot be seen.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. LAID & CO., No. 13 Laight-st. Dr. L. has had 15 years' practice in the Hospitals of this City, and is the successful discoverer of a certain cure for Secret Diseases, no matter what the cause, time of standing or change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from indiscretion in the case of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their cases, addressed to Dr. LAID & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a surgeon when light or merchant. Are on starboard hand going out, and on port hand coming in.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$140
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$175	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	180	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	205	Steerage to Paris	33
First cabin to Hamburg	190	Steerage to Hamburg	33

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & C. P. DENNY; in Paris, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 Rue William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WEMKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,500 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$125
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st. JOHN S. DAVIS.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through the agency of MORSE, Notary Public, No. 459 Broadway, corner of Worth. Warrants for Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1 1/4in. and 1 1/2in. for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Fresh-pond, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The connecting train leaves the city of New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 5 o'clock P. M. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

Determination of the British Government Not to Give Up the Emily St. Pierre.

What is Thought of the Surrender of Norfolk and the Destruction of the Merrimac.

Slight Advance in Cotton.--Breadstuffs and Provisions Unchanged.

CAPE RACE, Friday, June 6.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool May 24th and Queenstown 25th, was boarded at 7 P.M. off this point.

The America arrived out on the 26th and the Etna on the 25th.

The London Morning Post learns that in the event of any war breaking out between the two States, the British Government will refuse to receive Ambassadors from the United States.

The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac were regarded as the retirement of the South from the contest by water.

Sales of Bernuda's sale at New-Orleans was announced as extensively covered and harsh.

The steamers Scotland and Gladiator, from New-York, with cotton, turpentine, etc., had arrived at Liverpool.

The Persia continued at Gibraltar and the Tuscarora at Algeciras.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 28.

Cotton—Sales of two days 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices are firmer and 1/16 higher.

The Manchester market has an upward tendency, and is firmer.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Brown & Bigelow, Richardson & Co. report Flour dull and unchanged; American, 25s. 6d@26s. Wheat quiet and 1d. 2d. lower, especially on the late quotations; Red Western and Southern, 6s. 6d. 6 10s. 6d.; White do., 11s. 6d@11s. 9d. Corn dull and easy; Mixed, 27s. Provisions—Beef and pork nominal. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull at 42s. 6d@42s. Tallow steady at 44s. 6d@45s.

Provisions—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef quiet but firm at 92s. 6d.@96s. for Prime Mess; dull. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Resin firm; Common 10s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine firm, but nominal at 32s.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 27.

Wheat heavy, and 1s. @2s. lower. Flour inactive, and 6d. @1s. lower. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet but steady. Rice tending downward. Tallow steady and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine firm at 32s. @32s.

Illinois Central shares, 44@46 discount; Erie shares, 39½@39¾.

Consols closed at 92¾@93¼ for Money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 29.

Cotton—Sales two days, 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, but unchanged.

Breadstuffs firm but quiet, and unchanged.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Thursday, May 29.

Consols, 93¼@93¾ for Money.

Illinois Central shares, 44@46 discount; Erie shares, 39.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The American Court—New Pictures—Comparison in Fine Goods—Pianos—Pervious Exhibitions—The Products of British Machine Shops—An Extraordinary Copyist Machine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

The American Court, or Courts—for there are two, or at least one and a half—occupy a splendid position for providential discovery. If there is anything easier than not finding them, it is coming upon them unawares. And yet, with a good pair of eyes, it is possible to discover where they are on the map. Great as this advantage may seem at first sight, it does not materially assist the visitor, for the North and the South, in this building at least, are on excellent terms, and cannot be distinguished the one from the other except by the instructed eye. The North consists of trophies, show-cases, fountains and hardware. The South is represented exclusively by hardware, fountains, show-cases and trophies—both having the same kind of sky over them. When you are under the eastern dome the distance is but short, and the road straight as that to perdition. But the difficulty is to find the eastern dome. I make no pretence to a knowledge of the points of the compass, except when the sun is rising or setting, and I am happy to say that I have found many respectable natives who were not more posted in these perplexing matters, so—as I cannot set my back to one dome and say that the other is the east—I have invented a plan by which the American department may be reached. It is this: Stand in any part of the Exhibition until you see a silky young man with weak eyes and hair parted in the middle approaching. If he have a coat with no collar, a vest that covers the breast and ceases to be buttoned under the arm pits, and a white neckcloth, you may safely conclude that he belongs to the church. Follow him, and in due course you will find yourself in the southeast transept, where the ecclesiastical ironmonger tempts the apostles mind with visions of lovely screens, chalices, desks, candelabra, and other articles of high-church decoration and affection. At the end of this transept you depart suddenly upon the photograph of Mr. Rives, which, so far as white shelter is concerned, makes for more clearly than even the chalk screen of Christchurch Cathedral, or anything else in the department. After Rives, (I wonder if he will get a prize for the portrait,) comes the sewing-machines, and the first and principal room of the American Department. It is, on the whole, a cheerful spot, and contains not only many things that are useful, but many that are ornamental. The walls are decorated with paintings by M. K. Kellogg, (two portraits, and a Turkish bath scene,) J. F. Cassaux, ("Autumn on the Hudson River," and "A Cane-brake in Virginia,") and W. Penn. It will unhesitatingly patriotic that the lamented artist has placed his two finest portraits in the American Department, where the light is thoroughly bad for art purposes, rather than in the picture gallery, where they would be good; but in none the less an act of great injustice to their peculiar merits. I am by no means an admirer of Mr. Penn's dismal realism, nor am I prepared on all occasions to shout with the crowd that he has mastered Turner's art of color. But about the merit of the two portraits here exhibited (the artist and his wife) there can be no question, and I am sure they would have attracted the thoughtful attention to which they are justly entitled if they had been placed differently. The "Head-waters of the Susquehannah," by Hoover, and one or two other works, complete the pictorial decoration of the room, unless an exhibition of the shows of war, in the shape of bank-bills engraved by an American Bank Note Company, belongs thereto. A noble statue of America, by E. J. Kenyon, occupies a desirable corner, and attracts much attention.

The sewing-machines are flanked by the inevitable clock, as ugly as ever, and as good. Why is it that the old form of Yankee discovery in this branch of manufacture is so pertinaciously adhered to? It cannot be for its elegance, for nothing can be more unsightly, and hardly for its cheapness, for many of the cases are elaborate in their hideousness, and far more costly than their neighbors in the French horological department. I hope the makers are in London, to take a lesson from the many specimens of handsome and cheap cloth-work which they will find in almost every court of the building.

A collection of flat brass-drapery hooks, labeled "system victory," "celebrity," "none," &c., represents the courageous attempt of an American manufacturer to beard the British lion in his den. I have not seen the animal since the manifesto, but as the contents of the boxes are yet hidden from view, he has, I presume, merely smiled them from afar. It is a pity there is no case for these articles, so that they might be seen. At all events it is a good thing to know that competition in fancy goods has commenced in earnest, and that there are manufacturers in America who do not hesitate to measure their strength with those of Europe.

By far the largest part of the section is set apart for the display of musical instruments. Messrs. Sweetwat & Sons occupy the entire centre of the apartment, exhibiting two grand and two square pianos. They are certainly amongst the finest instruments in the Exhibition—if not, as is more than suspected, the finest. The folly of sending pianos from America to Europe nearly excited the laughter of enthusiastic makers, and until the cases were opened they were disposed to be very merry indeed. Since here, they have parried with a good deal of their hilarity—for the Steinway pianos are in fact the musical excitement of the Exhibition. Both in quantity and quality of tone, in touch, in excellence of workmanship, and in elegance of appointment, they are superior to any pianos I have yet heard in other courts; and this is saying a great deal, for London, Paris, Vienna, and all the great centres of this important manufacture are fully represented in the Exhibition. The Judges seem to be of the same opinion, for nothing can exceed their interest in these instruments; and as for the artists, they—the Independent most, at least—play on them from morning till night. Hence it happens that the American Court is one of the pleasantest nooks in the building, and the only place where one is sure to hear a little fine playing. One of its most frequent visitors is Alfred Jaell, who will be remembered in America. Mr. Jaell does not look like a pianist, but if you once set him going he runs admirably. He has an admirable touch, which, whilst it is best heard in passages of moderate loudness, possesses also a fair degree of strength. In execution he seems to possess the modern requisites for playing everything, and his repertoire, in consequence, touches on the extremes of all schools. What is most noticeable in Mr. Jaell, is a very charming elegance of style, and much neatness and delicacy of conception. He is justly esteemed as one of the best players now in London. Mr. Jaell gives a free exhibition concert on Thursday next, playing in the American Department, and on Messrs. Steinway's pianos.

In a former letter I referred to the narrow policy of the Commissioners in compelling the exhibitors to purchase season tickets for themselves. This was bad enough, but the case as it stands is infinitely worse. It seems now that the rule was not invariable; that the Commissioners only extorted three guineas from those who were too timid to refuse to pay it. The French exhibitors refused en masse to be mulcted in this way, and preferred to withdraw altogether; the Austrians followed suit, with the Zollverein howling at their heels. Against such a protest the Commissioners could do nothing, but succumb. It is always possible to yield gracefully, but they did not seem to experience the necessity of trying to put a good face on their discomfiture. They continued to demand payment from isolated States and friendless exhibitors, instead of returning the few dollars they had collected under one of their many impracticable rules. Nothing can well be more unamiable than their attitude in the matter. The only excuse that can be made for their paltriness is that they are really incapable, and one-half the time do not know what they are doing. No one expected that they would display business tact and energy, but it was believed they would possess at least an averaged sense of what was fair and honorable. Failing this, they have fallen into an odor which lime—in the shape of newspaper white-wash—cannot make wholesome. Even at the present time they are trying to enforce another rule eminently unjust and paltry, and against which the exhibitors are protesting by voice and petition. You must know that a great many assistants are required by the exhibitors to look after the various goods, to keep the cases tidy, and to explain little details of manufacture to the visitors. These persons obtain season tickets by the simple process of paying for them,—or, at all events, their employers do so for them. Now, it may happen that the best-selected shopman or the most skillful mechanic, may not answer in the exhibition, and his employer would necessarily desire to remove him. This he can do, but the Commissioners will not cancel the man's season ticket and issue another to his successor. The new comer must pay afresh, the old ticket remaining with the discharged assistant or becoming useless. You cannot imagine the bad feeling which closeness like this has produced. There can be no good policy in grasping so avariciously at a few pounds. But the career of the Commissioners has been one uninterrupted course of blunders from the time they borrowed all the best pictures of their really magnificent gallery, and then employed a most unscrupulous and dull critic to abuse them in an official pamphlet published in the Building.

The gallery to which I have referred is one of the finest in the world, and as far as lighting and ventilation are concerned, cannot be improved. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the largest wing being 1,150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high—about as long as the Gallery of the Louvre, Paris. The passage from end to end of this superb picture gallery is uninterrupted. The construction is of substantial brick work, the piers at the entrance being of that material, and 14 feet wide by 7 feet thick; and the foundations throughout are of concrete, 5 feet thick. The walls are lined with wood, and decorated with pictures up to the height of 30 feet, at which point an artist begins to excite compassion. The lighting is on the principles that the quantity of light should be as great as possible, be obtained from above, and in such a way that in no case the rays of the sun be reflected in the varnished surfaces of the pictures. All these conditions have been answered perfectly; and a collection of nearly six thousand paintings and works of art have been comfortably placed in the space thus secured. The private collections of the nation, from the Queen downward, have been ransacked to make the English department complete. It illustrates a period of one hundred years, and is certainly a creditable exposition of art progress.

England, the great machine-shop of the world, stands preëminent and almost alone in this Exhibition. No other nation enters the lists against her, and hence the victory is won without even the struggle which her manufacturers would, in all probability, have preferred. Machinery of colossal proportions and enormous strength, of intricate mechanism and bewildering movement, of deliberate purpose and prompt performance; machinery, in short, that represents the muscle, mind, method and aggregate power and skill of the present generation of workers, here attests the energy and ability of the Islander who, in little more than half a century, has passed from the rudest devices of traditional handicraft to the highest achievements of skilled labor. The western avenue, where most of the British machinery is exhibited, is indeed a wonderful place. At present there is a deficiency of steam, and in consequence the engines have to perform one after another, like acrobats in the circus. It is amusing enough to see how readily they submit to the will of man, and how perfectly they could keep time to a band of music, if one were present. The steam hammers, for instance, are most agreeable and obliging, and when Ethiopian Minstrelsy becomes more muscular, can easily officiate as bones, or performers on the tamborine. These affable giants do whatever is asked of them; give them a nut, and they will crack it without disturbing the kernal; give them a bar of iron, as thick as your body, and they will pound it into flakes in no time; tickle them in a certain spot and with a certain crank, and they go off as if they were mad and could never be made to stop until the world had been reduced to eternal smash; pull them gently up with another handle, and they stand gaping with their big jaws like the good Hippopotamus when he opens his mouth and shuts his eyes and sees what Rarnum gives him. I always feel that I should like to play with a steam hammer, and have got to despise the unromantic mechanic who abuses so noble a companion by putting him to the drudgery of putting lumps of lead into octagons and then suddenly squashing them into pancakes. If I had such a hammer for my big brother, wouldn't I get him to come down on my chemise.

One can always find a good excuse to absent of such proportions; thus when I tear myself away from the steam-hammers, it is a contest to walk nineteen handbreadth, and watch how smaller muscle invariably displays greater mind. Here are some little time pieces, for instance, so tiny that you might suck them in with your breath, like grain, if they were not guarded with glass smokes, and yet so pertinacious that they run for a week; and so clever, that they can tell you everything about the second, the minute, the hour, the day of the month, the age of the month, the moon, and generally all else that the calendar reveals. They are of course learned bores, but we cannot help wondering how so much knowledge is constituted in so small a receptacle. But the most extraordinary machine in the Exhibition is beyond question the one for microscopic writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller; so small indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope becomes so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker knowing where to look can at once detect that the bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters. C. B. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Wounded Prisoners—Newport's News Abandoned, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 5,
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, June 6.

The first boat-load of wounded from the recent battle near Richmond, arrived on Tuesday on the steamer *State of Maine*.

The steamer *Mystic* arrived this morning with 241 prisoners, recently captured by Gen. McClellan, including 11 officers.

The British sloop-of-war *Racer* sailed this morning.

The hulks used as store and hospital ships, which were towed down outside of the Point, when fears of the *Merrimac* were uppermost in the minds of our naval commanders here, were towed up again to-day, and resumed their old anchorage ground in the Roads.

Newport's News has been abandoned as a military post, and the ordnance stores are being removed to the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 6—5¼ P. M.

The *Massachusetts* which went up James River on Sunday night last with privateers to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran and others, held as their hostages, returned this morning, bringing back the privateers with her. Gen. Hunter promised, on behalf of his Government, that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateers. Acting upon this intimation, the privateers were sent up, and on their arrival at City Point trains of cars came down from Petersburgh with a flag of truce to receive them. The expected hostages not being on board, however, the privateers were not given up, but a communication was sent to the rebel Government asking an explanation. Answer came back to the effect that Gen. Hunter exceeded his authority, and that further conference would be necessary before the exchange could be completed. It was immediately replied by the flag of truce boat that they would remain at City Point a reasonable time, in order for the proposed further conference. This was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and an immediate answer promised the *Massachusetts*. The *Massachusetts* waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat ashore, and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down the river. During her stay at City Point, some of the privateers were very indignant at the delay which they were obliged to submit to, and the intention was secretly expressed to seize the boat on the passage down. Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. Whipple, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Important Captures at Cassville—Clearing Out the Guerillas in Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, June 5.

Cols. White and Vangling, of the rebel army, and James Massey, Secretary of State under Claib. Jackson, with about twenty ordinary rebels, were captured at Cassville, a few days since.

Advices from Gen. Curtis' army, in Arkansas, say that scouting parties from Gens. Carr and Osterhaus' divisions, in front of Little Red River, and from Gen. Steele's, on the left and rear, have been very successful lately in breaking up rebel camps and running down guerillas. Lieut.-Col. Lewis, of the First Missouri, fell in with a party west of Searcy and charged on them, killing four and wounding about twenty, and scattering the rest. Near West Point a party was routed by Maj. Hawkins, of the Sixth Missouri, and a rebel Lieutenant taken prisoner. Lieut. Rozeen, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, attacked a party at Calcine River, killing four, wounding four, taking two prisoners, and driving the rest into the swamps. Maj. Bowen, commanding a detachment of his own battalion and the Third Iowa Cavalry, at 9 P. M. on the 8th of May, fell upon a rebel camp at Kickapoo Bottom, which is west of Batesville about 85 miles, killing three, and scattering the rebels in every direction, capturing a large amount of camp and garrison equipage, 22 prisoners, 25 horses, 56 guns, 20 or 40 bowie knives, and 30 revolvers. This was a daring attack, the men leaving their horses and charging in the swamps with their carbines. Our troops can take the rebels on their own ground of guerrilla warfare, and show superior arms and braver conduct.

The Missouri Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, June 5.

Not much of special importance transpired in the Convention to-day. Mr. Broadhead, from the Committee on Congressional Districts, reported a bill dividing the State into nine Congressional Districts. During the afternoon session, the special order, the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers, was discussed. Samuel Orr opposed the clause disfranchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or who have given aid and encouragement to the rebellion. Mr. Hatchcock, of St. Louis, and Millard F. Hall, the present Lieutenant-Governor, spoke strongly in favor of it.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 6.

The Kansas State Senate is engaged as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Gov. Robinson and other State officers. Twenty-two Senators are present. The time, so far, has been principally occupied on questions in regard to the locality of the Court. But little interest is manifested in the proceedings.

Gen. Hunter has issued an order changing the name of Fort Wise to Fort Lyon.

The Case of Judge Birch.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 6.

Judge Birch, who was arrested at Rolla, a few days since, for expressing disloyal sentiments, was released from arrest and paroled by the Provost-Marshal yesterday, with the understanding, however, that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention.

Church Dedication.—The Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Forty-sixth-street, will be opened for public worship on next Sabbath, June 8. Rev. Joseph Sandreson, the pastor, will preach the opening sermon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. McElroy will preach in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Jenkin in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The Vice-President presented a resolution of the citizens of New-York in favor of the establishment of a Mint in that City.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was returned from the House with amendments.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the official reports of operations on the Lower Mississippi, the capture of New-Orleans, &c., was received.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how much of $73,672, paid to Marshals in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, was for personal service, and how much on other accounts, and the details of the accounts. He said there had been paid to Marshal Lazor, who was appointed in March, $22,004, and to Marshal Selden, before him, $34,000.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether Maj.-Gen. Hunter has been authorized by the Department to muster a regiment of negroes, or persons of African descent, into the service of the United States; if a Colonel and other officers had been appointed, and whether they have been clothed and armed at the expense of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, Edward Stanly, assuming to act under a letter from the Secretary of War, appointing him Military Governor of North Carolina, a post unknown to the Constitution and laws, has undertaken, by virtue of such military authority, to surrender fugitive slaves contrary to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress, recently adopted; also to establish a Assembly of citizens in violation of the personal right secured by the Constitution; also to close schools maintained by the charity of good men for the education of colored children, in defiance of every principle of morals and religion, and degrading to our national character; therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War, under which the said Edward Stanly has assumed to act.

Objected to and laid over.

Mr. Sumner also offered another resolution:

Resolved, That any such letter assuming to create any person Military Governor of any State is without sanction in the Constitution and laws, and that its effect is to subordinate the civil to the military authority; that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and is in derogation of the powers of Congress, which, where a State Government falls into the hands of traitors, can be the only legitimate authority except martial law.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon, (Starke.) Rejected—Ayes, 16; Nays, 21.

At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote laying a tax on slaves. He said he did it at the request of others, and should vote against it.

Mr. Sumner hoped it would not be reconsidered. He referred to the proceedings of North Carolina taking slaves, and he said there certainly was no constitutional objection against it.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) thought the question of constitutionality was not settled, though the Senator from Massachusetts declared there was no constitutional objection.

Mr. Sumner said if it was a capitulation, or poll tax, he should regard it as unconstitutional; but as it was not a poll tax, he regarded it equally conceded that it was constitutional.

Mr. Doolittle thought such decidedly contrary to the Constitution, and regarded it unwise at present, because in fact it will fall principally on your friends.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) contended that practically this was a tax on slaves, though perhaps called by another name, and no phraseology can cover it up from the common sense of the people. He quoted from Judge Story in regard to the capitation tax, and said he would not, even to reach his cherished object, violate the Constitution. He entirely repudiated any idea that property could be held in man. He feared that the treatment of Anti-Slavery men in this country had made them resentful, but such feelings should be laid aside in legislating for the country.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) contended that this tax was perfectly constitutional. It was not a capitation tax, but it proposes to tax the claim a master has to the services of slaves.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought it could not be denied that there was a right of property in slaves in some States, in a qualified sense at least. There was doubt as to that, and also as to the constitutional right of taxation. He would willingly give the benefit of the doubt to the country and to the Treasury, though he had no doubt of the constitutional right to lay the tax.

Mr. Browning spoke against laying such a tax, as being a mere capitation tax and unconstitutional.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) claimed that a fair construction of the Constitution was clearly against the proposed tax. It was perfectly evident that the framers of the Constitution intended to prohibit just such a tax as is now proposed to be laid; and second, to him, no true Union man would try to avoid the spirit and intent of the Constitution. The very men who propose to lay this tax on slaves, would with the other hand free all the slaves of rebels, and thus destroy the very source of revenue which they propose to collect. But he was sorry to say he was obliged to come to the conclusion that $2 per head was not the real reason for the measure. It might be said he was reproaching the Senate. Well, he intended to do so. It might be said he intended to lecture the Senate. If he thought they deserved it by passing acts which were calculated to trample on the Constitution, it might be said he was dogmatic. Well, he intended to be dogmatic.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—(In his seat.)—All but the "matic."

Mr. Cowan—When that Senator settles a little account which he has with his colleague in the other House I presume it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark. Till then he must excuse me. When he said he intended to be dogmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion firmly, as he had a right to.

Mr. Wade did not see any use of the Senator getting up and declaring his especial devotion to the Constitution. He was willing to listen to argument, but he would not allow any man by implication to reproach him with perjury. What right has the Senator from Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate, and reproach the Senate? Who was he, and where did he come from? Who ever heard of him? Yet he has the presumption to come here and lecture the Senate. He was willing to be criticised, but he wanted it done by somebody with some authority. He would rather be lectured by anybody else than the Senator from Pennsylvania. That Senator had a perfect right to be a mere advocate and watch-dog of traitors in the field, but he did not come here from the wilds of Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate. What vote had he ever given here but as an advocate of traitors on all occasions? Let him not rise and assume to correct the Senate.

Mr. Wade contended that this was simply a proposition to tax the owners of what they claimed as valuable property, and was constitutional, and should not injure men of the Border States. The loyal men of the Border States are not slaveholders—not one in twenty.

Mr. Cowan said he might be a very humble individual, and might be inexperienced and unknown, but he was here as the representative of Pennsylvania. He represented three millions of people, and he was not going to apologize for his people, for his inexperience or his youth. He never understood that age and long services here would satisfy folly, or give character to billingsgate which might be learned of fish women. He would leave his past history to those curious to inquire, and if the Senator who made the unwarrantable attack on him, can reconcile his conduct to his own conscience and sense of propriety, he (Cowan) was willing to leave the matter. He (Cowan) had made an argument; whether good or bad, it is of no consequence. The Senator from Ohio made a low, vulgar ejaculation, to which he (Cowan) replied. Did the Senator from Ohio answer the argument when he indulged in a half-hour tirade, charging him (Cowan) with being a which-dog of Slavery, and a hundred other equally unjust things? He was here as a representative of Pennsylvania, to preserve the Constitution and restore the Union. If he had to defend himself in that duty from unjust attack, and resist projects which he considered wrong, he had nothing to regret.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on the reconsideration of the vote taxing slaves, which was carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Mcdougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wright—23.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—13.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposing a tax on persons claiming the service or labor of slaves, of $2 each, for every person so claimed.

Mr. Howe moved to amend, so as to except those under ten years and over sixty-five. Adopted.

The amendment was then rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hall, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—23.

Mr. Fessenden spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the Tax bill. He would not pretend it was perfect in all its provisions, but this was a new subject in this country, and we have no experience in these matters. This bill was the result of a vast deal of labor and research, and the imperfections which it undoubtedly has should be borne charitably. In referring to the necessity of a Tax bill he estimated the debt of the Government at seven hundred millions at the close of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenses must be greatly increased hereafter, as we must have a larger standing army and a larger navy.

The tax bill was passed.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Coliamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—37.

Nays—Mr. Powell—1.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Pearce, Salisbury, Sherman, Thomson, Wilkinson and Wilson of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The House was engaged on private bills, after which it went into Committee.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) spoke on donating lands to the several States for establishing Agricultural Colleges. He appealed to gentlemen to vote upon the merits of the bill heretofore introduced by him. Its passage would have the effect of strengthening the Republic, wronging nobody, and proving a blessing to the entire people for ages to come. Among the branches of education proposed in military instruction. He showed at length the advantages of the system which would afford an opportunity for education accompanied by a love for useful labor.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) in the course of his speech, said while he was anxious to believe the President right, he was against an ambiguous policy. As to those who control this House, they have the sanctity of destruction, but not the genius to build up. Salvation is not in their line. The danger was from an alliance between the Republicans and Abolitionists. Secession was an outgrowth of slavery, and the Constitution, however, was a crime. He condemned at length the emancipation and confiscation of slaves, remarking that the only safety to the country is in moderate, and not in vindictive, counsels.

Mr. Noble, of Ohio, (Opp.,) argued that the National Government being of limited and defined powers, conferred upon it by the individual States, has no right to interfere with their local institutions, Slavery included. There was no way under the Constitution of dispensing with it. That was left with the States in which it existed. He insisted that a departure from these principles had always engendered sectional strife.

Adjourned till Monday.

LOCAL MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

After many delays, the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. formed regimental line on Union-square at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in order to leave for Washington. A large crowd was present to witness the departure. Shortly after 11 the order to march was given, and the regiment, preceded by a platoon of policemen, moved down Broadway. Along the route the men were frequently cheered, and attracted much attention by their fine, healthy appearance. Arriving at Pier No. 1, the Twelfth left for Washington by way of Amboy. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Col. W. G. Ward, Lieut.-Col. Livingston Batterlie, Maj. C. S. Anderson, Adjt. G. A. Hilton, Engineer ——, Church, Surgeon Henry Draper, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Draper, Quartermaster F. S. Banks, Commissary S. W. Milbank.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Assistant Quartermaster Robert Milbank, Sergeant-Major S. Brown, Colorbearer J. A. Van Dyke.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, J. M. Ferry; First Lieutenant, J. A. Mandeville; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Armstrong. Co. B—Captain, N. L. Hansel; First Lieutenant, T. Lynch; Second Lieutenant, J. Donahue. Co. C—Captain, W. V. Byrne; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, W. M. Burns. Co. D—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, John Marrs; Second Lieutenant, Denis Marrs. Co. E—Captain, Knox McAfee; First Lieutenant, G. A. Mackey; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. F—Captain, J. Ward, Jr.; First Lieutenant, W. Dyett; Second Lieutenant, C. D. Blair. Co. G—Captain, J. Mayhern; First Lieutenant, M. Glenn; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. I—Captain, J. Acom; First Lieutenant, J. Hitson; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. K—Captain, Hy. Barclay; First Lieutenant, Hy. Capcutt; Second Lieutenant, M. Higginbotham.

ARRIVAL OF COL. RIKER'S REMAINS.

On Thursday, the remains of Col. Riker, who fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, while gallantly leading on his regiment, arrived in this City. On Sunday, the body will lie in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which hour the funeral will take place. A military escort, under command of Gen. Sanford, will accompany the procession to Greenwood. This evening, at 8 o'clock, the friends of Col. Riker will hold a meeting at the Everett House.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM COL. CONFORT.

HEADQUARTERS ENFANS PERDUS,
INDEPENDENT REGIMENT, LIGHT INFANTRY,
YORKTOWN, Va.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I solicit space in your valuable columns to express for myself, and the officers and men of my regiment, our cordial thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and Council of the City of New-York, for their presentation to us of a regimental color.

Independently of its intrinsic worth as an excellent specimen of art, the source from which it has been received renders it specially valuable, and the honorable donors may rest assured that their elegant gift will be treasured by us most carefully, though it shall never be laggard when an advance is to be made.

On it is inscribed the sentence

"*Victory or Death,*"

and as an old soldier, who has seen the sternest phase of war for above fifteen years, I may, I hope, be permitted to say that these words are not to be considered as mere boast, but that all the brave men whose fortune it is mine to command, consider it as their expression, the fulfillment of which they are bound in honor to ensure.

I feel assured that Gen. McClellan will consider the gracious courtesy of the City of New-York towards us as a proof of their continued confidence in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, since my regiment has been raised and organized at his special request, and with his particular supervision; and I hope that, in a few days, I shall receive his commands to raise our glorious flag on the walls of Richmond.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FELIX CONFORT,
Colonel Commanding Enfans Perdus Regt.

Col. Confort takes this opportunity, afforded him by his obligation to the City of New-York, to inform the families of the members of his regiment, that they can receive the allowance made them by the City by waiting on the Committee of their respective Wards each Friday.

[Advertisement.]

Dress Shirts and Collars to order; Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 60 Bowery, and No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

Union Feeling Down South.—It is a remarkable fact that the opening of the Southern ports has had the effect of bringing an immense number of orders to Knox, the celebrated hatter, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, for consignments of his famous chapeaux. This is a sign of returning sanity on the part of our secesh friends. With a Knox life on the outside of their heads, it will require no knocks from Halleck or McClellan to make them good Union men.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Resort—Round Hill House, Northampton, Mass.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hazard's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hazard & Flint's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

With the Beautiful Babies and three Dramatic performances to-day at Barnum's, at 10¾, 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the old Museum will be fuller than it was ever known to be before.

[Advertisement.]

Archer & Pangborn, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, June 6.

Clearances.

Steamer Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGrigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale; New-York, (Steam.,) Weeks, Newark, Gelston & Co.

Ship Constellation, Conroy, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Cumberland, Shields, Londonderry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Yarmouth, N. S.) Kennedy, Malaga, Feb. 6, via Lisbon April 26, with cotton, fruit, &c., to Orme & Westervelt.

Brig Mary Morton, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S.) Redd, Lagos, April 17, passed Gibraltar May 1, with cotton and palm oil, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Captain, (of Frankfort,) Colliver, Baltimore, to load with coal for Boston. Put into this port for repairs, lost her on the night of the 4th inst., Montauk bearing N. W. by N. 100 miles, took a gale from N. E., which increased to a hurricane, with heavy cross seas; lost two forestalls, sustained other damage to sails, bulwarks and spring sheets. The leak commenced in 3,000 strokes per hour, and continued to keep up for this port. June 5, took a pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4, who brought her to this City.

Schr. Garibaldi, (Holland,) Gross, Curaçoa May 22, with logs and logwood to Dennis & Co.